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A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
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THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE WASHINGTON BEE

VOL. 19. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1900. NO. 23

The Bee
—IS A—
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!
Do you want reliable news? Do you want a fearless race advocate? Do you want colored trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

NOT SO MUCH BOSSISM — MRS. FRANCIS AS A REFORMER.

The Progress of the Schools—Mrs. Francis a Success—She Knows What She is Doing.

When the new bill for the reorganization of the public school system went into effect a great deal of infavorable comments and criticism were made against certain members of the Board of Education after their appointment. Mrs. Bettie Francis, the wife of Dr. Francis is the lady who instigated the reforms in the schools and for the first time in the history of the schools has any colored member ever conducted an examination in the white schools. While Mrs. Francis has been criticised, there is nothing that can be pointed out to show that she has committed one offense to the detriment of the schools or teachers. No one opposed the change of the position of the colored teachers more than Mrs. Francis. Congress decided to consolidate the white and colored schools with one superintendent and two assistants. Heretofore, in the colored schools, each supervisor and director had their individual rules and methods of teaching. No one supervising principal had any one form or system. Mr. Cook was handicaped and embarrassed because he wanted to be fair and just to those under him. He found out that the better he treated some people the worse they got, until it resulted in his removal, not that he was incompetent, but because he failed to exercise the power given him. Mrs. Francis went in to reform the schools. When Mr. Stewart was informed that Mrs. Francis was opposed to making colored directors assistants, Mr. Stewart wanted to know how he could have two separate schools with separate methods. This has not been answered yet. The fact is Mrs. Francis found out that Mr. Stewart was right and when he suggested that all the schools should have one uniform system, it is believed that it is for the best government of the schools.

General Harries is no enemy to the colored schools. He is as much in favor of advancing the colored peoples' interest as any one. He has done more in many instances for the advancement of the colored schools than those who have criticised him.

Under the present system the colored teachers are receiving more money and they are better treated then they have been for some time, by the subordinates. As it is now the superintendants and the Board are the bosses and not the understappers. The Board should adopt a rule as to promotions Teachers should be promoted on merit and not on favoritism. There is now a question of promotion to be considered by the colored trustees that was made because no doubt the teacher is a favorite. Mrs. Francis will investigate the case which will necessitate the Board to adopt rules prohibiting promotions without the consent of the Teachers Committee. When a promotion is made and a recomendation is made to the Board to confirm it, all the circumstances connected with such a promotion should be in the possession of the committee.

THE BEE desires to say to the friends of the school, that Mrs. Francis is safe and true and is not tainted with that hypocracy and demagogery that may be found in some others who are too hypocritical to assert thier manhood. Mrs. Francis is doing her duty.

BRYAN NOT OUR FRIEND.

What reasons can any Afro-American, Bishop Turner, or any other, have for throwing his influence in favor of Bryan? Not one can be given.

The wisest man cannot assign a single reason for supposing that Bryan's election would effect any good whatever for the Afro-American race, for it cannot be shown that in any one of his numerous speeches he has ever hinted at any of the remotest plans for doing anything of the kind.

He raves about the "consent of the governed," but has it carefully understood that he refers to the Philippine islands and not to South Carolina. He has no word of rebuke for Goebelism in Kentucky, Tillmanism in South Carolina, Crokerism in New York, or Altgeldism in Illinois.

He howls about trusts, always excepting the one of which National Chairman J. K. Jones is president.

He is sorely grieved about alleged violations of the constitution, but never even whispers a word of censure for his friends in South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, who have openly and shamelessly nullified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. He cannot do so, for the solid south nullifiers and lynchers and the New York mobocrats are his warmest friends and most enthusiastic admirers.

If by any single incident, vote or saying Bryan has shown any interest in the welfare of the Afro-American race or any individual thereof, history has failed to record the fact.

Several attempts have been made to sound him upon his attitude toward the Afro-American race, without any other effect than to show his wonderful dexterity in dodging. He was afraid to say anything unfavorable, lest he should offend Afro-American voters in states where they held the balance of power, and equally afraid to say anything favorable lest he should offend his friends, the southern lynchers and northern mob.

Bryan represents no correct principle or sensible policy whatever, and all his tendencies are in dangerous directions. And some of the moves made in his behalf seem totally idiotic, as, for instance, that of importing the blackguard Tillman to squirt his filth into the faces of decent people. The single fact that the Goebelites of Kentucky, the mobocrats of New York, the lynchers of the south and the cranks of everywhere, from Carl Schurz down to String-heel Jim, are followers of Bryan, is sufficient evidence that he could not safely be trusted with a much smaller office than that of president.

When before was the hat passed around among school children to aid in electing a president of the United States? When was a man the candidate of two parties as hostile to each other as the democrats and populists? History presents no other such anomaly.

Again, it is the first time that business enterprises are conditioned upon the election or rejection of a presidential candidate. Business men view with apprehension Bryan and his motley followers. They could adapt themselves to any one policy that was announced in advance, but Bryan's policy is a Jacob's coat of many colors—one thing being the paramount issue to-day and another to-morrow.

His 16 to 1 paramount issue disrupted his party, defeated him and was condemned by the entire country. History was full of examples, sad and instructive, of nations which had wrecked their prosperity by benig led away by a financial craze, but Bryan heeds not the teachings of history, or misunderstands and perverts them. He devotes his entire time to exciting a craze among the disreputable and dangerous elements of society.

Afro-Americans have more to fear than any other class the condition of things the election of Bryan would produce. They share the general prosperity of the country. They are among the first to experience the inconveniences of evil times.

Mr. Bryan has not the confidence of business men and he does not pretend to propose any plans for the relief of any class but the Philippine islanders.

There is nothing for the Afro-American in Bryan's policy, nor does he pretend that there is.

Remember the words of the immortal Douglas: "The republican party is the ship, all else the sea," and vote for McKinley and Roosevelt.

A CHANGE IN SCHOOL MATTERS.

All the Industrial Teachers to Go in the County.

A recent order of the Board of Education was promulgated a few days ago to all the heads of the Industrial Departments in the colored schools. All the colored teachers, who are at the head of colored departments in the colored schools receive all orders now from the principals in the white schools, as all the colored heads are regarded as assistant teachers. The question now is has the Board of Education the authority to send the city teachers in the county if there is a seperate appropriation for the city schools and county schools. If there are not enough teachers in the county certainly the Board could ask for more money. Quite a number of the county teachers live in the neighborhood and the inconvenience that the city teachers are put to during the winter months is not fair and just.

Prof. Dunster, no doubt the best drawing teachers in the schools white or colored, is now compelled to send all of his teachers in the county. The assistant musical director must do the same thing. And so it is through the industrial department.

Well, a certain class of colored people wanted a change and they have it.

FAITH IN THE ADMINISTRATION

[By Frank Tilford, Bank President and Financier, New York.]

No real distrust of the honorable purposes of the present administration exists anywhere, unless it be in the distorted imaginations of a a few of the blind followers of Bryan, who failing to find any real point of criticism, conjure up the bogy of "Imperialism," and try to exhibit a terror they do not feel

We can safely defy Bryan or anybody else to prove any single act of President McKinley that can even be distorted into an arrogation or assumption of an authority not given him by the Constitution and justified by abundant precedent. Adopting the methods of the cuttlefish, the Democratic leaders, so called, are attempting to muddy the waters in order to obscure the offensive and repudiated part of their national policy, namely, the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

Our bounds are being paid off there is nothing imperialism in that. Our stock of gold has been increased in the past four years $430,000,000 to [illegible]

ing imperialistic in that. Our customs and internal revenue receipts have largely increased, while our expenditures show a decided decrease—surely nothing imperialistic in that.

Never were our industrial and agricultural conditions more promising. The rest of the world is taken more than half a billion dollars' worth of our goods every year in excess of what we receive from it. We have developed into a great commercial nation, and are no longer dependent upon any one for anything.

The development of our merchant marine should have and will receive the immediate attention of the next Republican Congress. The Nicaraguan canal will be built, and Republican legislation will insure its prompt and proper construction. Our growth as a sea power will not be retarded. We will build our own war vessels and they will continue to be as good as any afloat.

Administration Commands Respect.

[By Martin B. Madden of Chicago, a Large Employer.]

McKinley's administration has been a remarkable successful one. From the day of his inauguration he has constantly suprised his friends and disappointed his enemies. His spotless administration of the high office he holds, entitles him to the confidence and admiration of the American people. He has carried out every pledge of the Republican platform of 1896. He has secured the passage of an equitable tariff law. He has re-established the principles of reciprocity, and made an earnest effort to rehabilitate the merchant marine. He has had the monetary standard fixed. He has maintained the gold reseve. He has strengthened the credit of the nation, as the scale of bonds bearing 2 per cent will testify. He has made the word American, whether applied to persons or things, mean more all over the world than it ever meant before. He has caused the flag to be hauled up, instead of down. It is now respected in every land, on every sea. He has fought a war with a foreign power, in the interests of humanity, civilization, and Christianity, the results of which have elicited the plaudits of all Christendom.

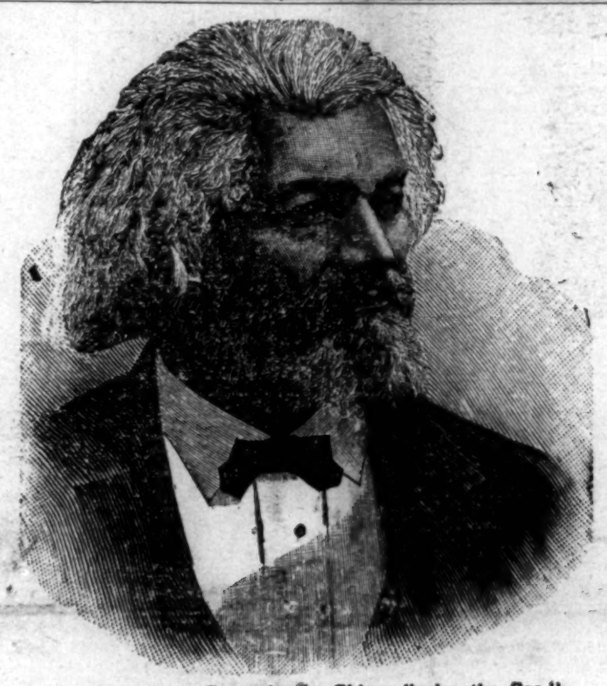
If I were a wage-earner, I would vote the Republican ticket, because, under Republican rule, the opportunities for profitable employment are greater, because the mills, the factories and workshops are open; because the money of the Republican party is the best; because the Republican party believes in the employment of American workmen, and does employ them; because they pay them American wages; because they believe in law and order; because under Republican rule prosperity, happiness and contentment abound, where under Democratic rule smokeless factory chimneys, silent mill wheels, idle men, flourishing soup houses, misery, discontent, disorder, lawlessness, cheap money, cheap men, no work, no money, starvation-are our every-day companions.

Security in McKinley's Re-election.

[By Henry Clews, New York.]

There is no security for honest money, a sound currency, and the stability of the present industrial conditions except in the re-election of William McKinley. The renewal of his administration means business peace, financial tranquility, continued progress along all the lines of national growth and development. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the victory of Bryan would be almost as ruinous to the business world as the West Indian cyclone was to stricken Galveston.

We have now been going on for four years under a sound financial and tariff policy. What is the result? When did the country enjoy a greater degree of prosperity? When had it so marvelous a prospect before it in every field of endeavor. We are conquering the markets of the world, and conserving to a greater extent than ever before our own home markets. There is abundance of capital at low interest for every sound project, no matter what its character. We are rapidly becoming a creditor nation. The balance of trade is stupendously in our favor, and almost certain to grow still greater. To sum up in a few words, no people in the world are so prosperous as we are at this very moment. And yet a set of demagogues are marching up and down the country preaching a gospel of misery and ruin. But I do not believe they will succeed in misleading the people into voting this year for abhorrent policies condemned by them four years ago.



"The Republican Party is the Ship, all else the Sea."—
Frederick Douglass.

commerce has spread over the world. Our power and influence in the cause of freedom and enlightenment have extended over distant seas and lands. The lives of our official representatives and many of our people in China have been marvelously preserved. We have been generally exempt from pestilence and other great calamities, and even the tragic visitation which overwhelmed the city of Galveston made evident the sentiments of sympathy and Christian charity by virtue of which we are one united people.

"Now, thersfore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the 29th of November next, to be observed by all the people of the United States, at home or abroad, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Him who holds the nations in the hollow of His hand. I recommend that they gather in their several places of worship and devoutly give Him thanks for the prosperity wherewith He has endowed us, for seed time and harvest, for the valor, devotion and humanity of our armies and navies and for all His benefits to us as individuals and as a nation, and that they humbly pray for the continuance of His divine favor, for concord and amity with other nations and for righteousness and peace in all our ways.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(Seal) "WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President:

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

Rally on the Center.

The campaign is over. The long roll has sounded; the bugles have called boots and saddles; the boys have fallen into line, touched elbows, and wait with eager impatience to charge the enemy and rout them.

The outposts have all been called in, and from Maine to California they are rallying on the center with a courage that is invincible and a determination that presages victory.

There is not a coward in our ranks, not a living soul who does not feel that when the polls close next Tuesday night the Bryan-Tillman Altgeld party will be routed, horse, foot and dragoons, and will be scurrying hither and yon, utterly demoralized.

"It is a consummation devoutly to be wished," a deserved rebuke for a party that would dishonor our country, debase our money and bring reproach upon the proud title of American citizen.

Altgeld, Tillman, Bryan and their cohorts will pass out of public notice and will be remembered only as we remember some horrible dream that was filled with dire forebodings and impending disasters.

God Almighty still reigns supreme, and He will continue to guide and direct this country until its mission has been accomplished, and mankind the world over are brothers indeed.

So be of good cheer, fellow Republicans. McKinley will surely be re-elected—but do not forget to vote for him, and have your neighbors do likewise—just to make it certain.

PERRY S. HEATH

SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE TELLS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WHY THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL TICKET SHOULD BE SUPPORTED.

The Republican party is worthy of support because:

It has fulfilled every government obligation.

It has made it possidle for the United States to borrow money cheaper than any other country on earth.

It has kept its platform pledges, and never attempted to gain power by false pretenses.

It has never advocated a policy that would tarnish the good name of the country.

It has kept entire and inviolate the honor of the flag.

It has always stood for the protection of American industries.

It has always opposed free trade.

It has always been a debt-paying, not a debt-creating party.

It benefits all classes, labor, farmer, producer and transporter.

It prefers to encourage the manufacture of new products in the United States rather than import them from abroad.

It looks upon the whole world as its legitmate market.

It recognizes no sectional lines, but benefits all parts of the country, North, South, East and West.

It does not believe in a 50-cent dollar.

It does not believe in fomenting class hatred.

It does not want American workingmen to live on the low wages paid in Europe.

It believes that free labor is not as well paid as protected labor.

It does not believe in war, but when war must be fought it makes it short, sharp and decisive.

It believes in subordinating partisanship to patriotism.

It believes in the encouragement of American commerce.

It believes that international treaties have the force of law.

It is opposed to the alienation of any part of American territory.

It believed in the annexation of Hawaii in spite of Democratic opposition.

It believes in discussing real issues without creating fictitious ones.

It believes in expansion rather than in the diminution of territory.

It prefers prosperity to panic.

It believes that the best money in the world is none too good for America.

It has passed every anti-trust law that has ever been enacted by federal legislation.

It honors the army which with honor upholds the flag.

It is missionary, not miser, of liberty.

It believes that farms and foundries of the country need the boundless markets of the Orient.

It prefers to lend money to other nations rather than borrow from them.

It does not shirk duty because timid souls believe the task to be too hard.

It never declared that any war in which the country was engaged was a failure.

It does not believe in furling the flag in the presence of the enemy.

It has placed the currency system of the country upon a stable basis.

It has enacted and put into operation a just and equitable tariff law, which enables home manufacturers to control the home markets, and to compete in the markets of the world.

It has restored prosperity, disbanded the armies of the unemyloyed, abolished the soup house and set the wheels of industry in motion as they were before.

It has increased the home demand for the products of the farm.

It has enabled the prudent and the provident to save more of their earnings

It has rescued nearly ten million people from the rule of Spain,

It has secured the control of the Pacific which will be the theatre of the world's greatest commercial activity in the comming century.

It has endeavored to extend the foreign demand for the products of American workshops, farms, forests and mines.

It is the only party that has definite principles and beliefs.

It is the party of optimist, while every plank of the Democratic platform as fastened in position with pessimistic nails.

It is the only party that has coufidence in itself, trust in the people, faith in the future.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In the Philadelphia post office 38 Afro-Americans are employed, and the annual salaries amount to $27,700. The 10 Afro-Americans in customs service at Philadelphia earn $8,600 per year.

Charleston, South Carolina.

The six Afro-Americans employed in the office of the collector of customs at the port of Charlestown draw annually $3,600. he eight Afro-Americans employed as clerks and carriers in the post office at Charletown, S. C., receive salaries aggregating $7,650.

RIOT, BLOOD, ASSASSINATION

HOW BRYAN EXPECTS TO WIN.

The Country Warned--The Election next Tuesday--Thousand of Rebels in Town-Anarchism Reigns Supreme.

The declaration has gone forth from the democratic headquarters directing the democratic voters to take forcible possession of the polls next Tuesday. People will see that no democratic president will occupy the white house by fraudalent and riotuous methods.

Notwithstanding the advice that chairman Jones, the democratic leader has given to democratic voters, backed up by the Tammany organization of New York, Wm. Jennings Bryan will not occupy a seat in the white house.

The democratic methods are riot, blood and assassination. The colored voters of the country are warned to cast their votes for Mckinley. It is quite evident that it is the object of the democratic party to disfranchise every negro if it once gets control of this government. The country is therefore warned, and the American people must be ready to protect the honor and integrity of the nation and uphold the flag for which so many thousands of lives have been sacrificed.

A PANIC.

in the business and industrial branch of the government is threatened by the leaders of the democrtic party, and if these threats are carried into effect the American people will be depressed for four more years. In this city it is reported that there are secret meetings held nightly by rebels from the South. If these reports are true an outburst may be looked for at any moment.

Interest of Savings Banks and Depositors.

[By Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Steamship Co.]

One of the greatest practical students of finance we have in this country, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, has called attention to the immensity of the values that would be destrowed by the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar. The Government bonds payable in silver would amount to $700,000,000; bonds of railroad companies to $3,000,000,000; bonds secured by mortgage on real estate, $4,000,000,000; notes held by banks, 5,000,000,000. Above all Mr. Hitchcock, "$2,500,000,000 of deposits in the savings banks due to 5,000,000 depositors would be reduced more than one-half, sweeping away the savings for years.

If there be a rational minded man, who, in the face of these facts, supplemented by the knowledge that under our present system the country has the highest stage of prosperity in its history, that desires to substitute the revolutionary propaganda of Bryan for the same public policy of the present administration—if there be such a man, he has undoubtedly allowed sentiment and passion for the time being to hopelessly obscure his reason.

RALLY ON THE CENTER.

The campaign is over. The long roll has sounded; the bugles have called boots and saddles; the boys have fallen into line, touched elbows, and wait with eager impatience to charge the enemy and rout them.

The outposts have all been called in, and from Maine to California they are rallying on the center with a courage that is invincible and a determination that presages victory.

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God Almighty still reigns supreme, and He will continue to guide and direct this country until its mission has been accomplished, and mankind the world over are brothers indeed.

So be of good cheer, fellow republicans, McKinley will surely be reelected—but do not forget to vote for him, and have your neighbors do likewise—just to make it certain.

Denver, Colorado.

There are two carries and three Afro-American clerks in the Denver, Col., post-office and their annual compensation is $4,300.

Birmingham, Alabama.

The thirteen Afro-American employees of the Brimingham, Ala., post-office draw salaries amounting to $7,61[illegible] per annum.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

THEY SAY—

Surprise will come.

Bryan will be the most surprised.

What has become of the colored democrats.

J. Milton Turner wants to be Recorder of Deeds.

He will never get there under the next Administration.

Col. M. M. Parker is doing good work.

The Centennial Committee is a success.

Judge Scott has opened his eyes.

He knows who his friends are.

You may fool some people sometimes but there is a limit.

Justice Bradley is the people's Judge.

He is the bravest upon the Supreme Court bench.

He is no man's fool but a man of the people.

Superintendent Cook is the people's favorite.

The day will come when the people will miss him.

He will be vindicated by the people.

He had his enemies and don't you forget.

Don't be alarmed for the country is safe.

THE BEE is the people's paper and a true defender.

Politicians will not be disappointed at Bryan's defeat.

It is the wise man who does wise deeds.

Don't be too certain in any thing.

You may not be so wise but don't convince people that you are a fool.

Do your duty at all times and speak the truth always.

An honest man will say nothing.

A thief will always cry out that he is honest.

If you are honest your acts will prove it.

They beat all the recommendations of honesty that can be given.

When you want to convince a person that you are honest, so live that your neighbors will have an honest opinion of you.

When a person says that others should be watched, don't fail to keep your eyes on the informant.

Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

Speak the truth about your neighbor.

It is not certain it will rain because it is cloudy.

Because a person has a dark or black look, don't regard him as dangerous.

The most dangerous person is he who always smiles and who shows his gums and teeth when he coughs.

Don't believe all you hear, and all that is told you.

One story is good until another one is told.

All who said "I told you so," will hold up their hands on the morning of November 7th.

The grand old party will rule four more years.

Cleveland always was a chunk on a log.

He has no opinion now.

If he were told to do something small he would not hesitate.

Next Tuesday will tell a tale unfold.

There will be quite a number of disappointments as well as gratifications.

If you don't know what the result will be don't say a word.

Think and be slow in your speech.

Some people may conclude that it is wise to tell all they know.

Bryan is making a great run.

He has run down never to be started again.

Don't be too certain, the most careful man is in doubt sometimes.

When the election is over the politicians will take a rest.

Do as you think best.

The most careful man will be mistaken sometimes.

If Bryan could convince the nation that he was right, there would be no doubt of his election.

It is true if you read it in THE BEE.

FINE SPORT IN INDIA.

Tiger Shooting Has a Terrible Fascination for Hunters Who Are Fond of Braving Danger.

It is on record that a former and famous viceroy of India gave to a newly-joined Indian civil servant, in whom he was deeply interested, some sound advice: "If you wish to succeed in India learn the native languages, and devote your spare time to tiger shooting, to pig-sticking, to polo, or to cricket, according to where you may find yourself stationed; but devote it to one of them." Undoubtedly the greatest of these, says London Black and White, is tiger shooting. From the day when first the adventurous Britisher, with his sporting instinct, went out to the Indies to serve John Company to the present time this sport has been looked upon

TIGER ABOUT TO SPRING.
(Unique Snapshot, Taken from the Back of an Elephant.)

as the king of field sports. The terrible fascination of facing a foe that has by nature been made physically far his superior has been felt by every man who is worthy of the name of sportsman, and the delight of pitting against mere brute strength and savagery the cool, unflinching nerve, the deliberate calculation and the weapons of precision, which are the product of trained intelligence and moral faculties, appeals to all. As a rule, the tiger is by nature a coward, who must be sought by wiles and strategy; he does not take to human prey, except when through old age he is unable to catch the more active members of the animal world. But when wounded, when suffering the pangs of starvation, when guarding its cubs, or avenging their death, the tiger is of all animals the most relentless and the most cunning in its onslaught. Endowed by nature with every gift that can assist the hunting carnivora, it is in any of these conditions the most to be feared of all the beasts that man can meet in mortal conflict. To be a successful tiger shot requires not only the most unerring ability with the rifle, but a nervous system completely under control, a coolness and a presence of mind such as are called for to a like extent in no other form of sport, and a personal bravery which rises superior even to that shown on a field of battle, when excitement of the moment and feverish lust for blood will often string up the courage of the most chicken-hearted to deeds of valor. Excitement would be as fatal as cowardice. It is rare, indeed, that a photograph can be taken from life in the natural jungle of a wounded tiger crouching to spring with deadly intent. Yet such is the picture above, which was taken from the back of an elephant during a tiger hunt.

Seals Fond of Shad Diet.

Henry McCabe, of Bath, Me., who for the last 20 years has been one of the leading fishermen on the Kennebec river, says this year the season has been only fair. The spring fishing resulted in a catch of about 3,000 shad. Of sea shad, which commence to run in after June 1, he has caught the same number to date. He says that something has got to be done right away to keep the seals out of the Kennebec, as they are making sad havoc among all kinds of fish in the river. The fishermen will try at the next session of the Maine legislature to have the bounty on seals increased. The bounty now is one dollar. Mr. McCabe says: "If it is raised to about three dollars men will make an effort to kill them. One night this week I saw several seals opposite this city, and in one haul I found several shad with their heads gone. The seals did it."

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It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, alike on both sides of needle (patented), no other has it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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NORTH POLE FEVER.

Explorer Baldwin Thinks It Was Born in Him.

Interesting Chat with the Leader of the Proposed Ziegler Arctic Expedition—Confident That He Will Reach the Pole.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, who will undertake a journey of discovery to the north pole in the summer of 1901, at the head of an expedition to be equipped by William Ziegler, a wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, is an experienced arctic explorer, well informed as to the topography of the frozen north. He is a rugged, hardy and courageous traveler, inured to the privations and alive to the dangers which attend all attempts at reaching the pole. Mr. Baldwin accompanied Lieut. Peary in his efforts to gain the pole in 1893 and in 1894, and was a conspicuous member of the expedition which was commanded by Wellman two years ago. The new aspirant for arctic honors is a native of Illinois and is an expert meteorologist, thus uniting in his person all the physical qualifications and scientific knowledge which make up the ideal traveler in quest of the unconquered north.

In a conversation with a New York World representative Mr. Baldwin expressed himself as follows concerning the proposed expedition:

"I presume the north pole fever was born in me. I can't remember when I didn't have it. I remember the first time I looked in a geography and saw a map of the arctic regions that I thought it would be a fine thing to get to the north pole.

"Twice I tried to get to the pole, and I know well the difficulties which confront efforts of the kind. I was with Peary in the expedition of 1893-94 and with the Walter Wellman expedition of 1898-99.

"I had planned to go with Andree in the balloon expedition, and went with him to Spitzbergen for that purpose. It was found that the car would not accommodate more than three, and, much to my regret, I was left behind. Yes, I still regret it. Perhaps some act, call it a blunder, on my part would have been of service to the party. The knowledge and

EVELYN B. BALDWIN.
(Leader of the Proposed Ziegler Arctic Expedition.)

experience of four men are better than the knowledge and experience of three.

"Mr. Ziegler has placed at my disposal more money than will be necessary to carry out the object of the expedition, and it is seldom that any arctic explorer has been in a position to say that.

"The start will be made in 1901. For certain reasons it is not advisable for me to be more definite in speaking of the starting time. The place of starting is now being negotiated for. The starting place and time, however, are of no importance. When and where you wind up are the real matters of import.

"This is purely an American enterprise, and great interest is being taken to make it a success. Mr. Ziegler's one ambition in the matter is to have the American flag planted at the north pole in advance of any other nation.

"I have every confidence that we will succeed. If, however, we do not get there this time we will try again and keep at it until we get the results we are after.

"I start for Europe in a short time to complete certain details of the expedition there. Many applications to accompany the expedition have been received from experienced arctic explorers who are anxious to go along with the expedition. Nine of these has been accepted, and until the list of my associates is complete it will not be given out.

"I don't care to say anything about my experience as a balloonist or whether balloons will be employed in conjunction with the steamers. I will say, however, that the expedition will be practical in every way and the work will be done on practical lines only."

Troops Located by Songs.

Gen. Kryanowsky has tried the original experiment during the recent Austrian maneuvers of using the singing of songs as a means of ascertaining the whereabouts of the different companies of a corps d'armee. He commanded each battalion of a division to learn a certain song of war and to sing it when attacked. In this way he was enabled to discover when some distance off which battalion was being attacked by the enemy. The songs consisted of old folk songs familiar to the men. To each battalion were attached a few musicians and drummers, who assisted the singing soldiers.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

TRUE TO HER WORD.

Nihilistic Enthusiasm Stronger Than Marriage Vows.

Young Russian Bride Left Her Husband Because He Would Not Join the Revolutionary Society She Adored.

"Weak women marry for love. Women like me—no! I have married on account of a principle—for the sake of a cause that is just and righteous. Become a nihilist, and then I can love you. Otherwise I will never be wife to you."

Vladimir P. Polevoy listened to these strange words like a man in a dream. Then he looked at the flushed, pretty face of his child-bride and smiled at her folly.

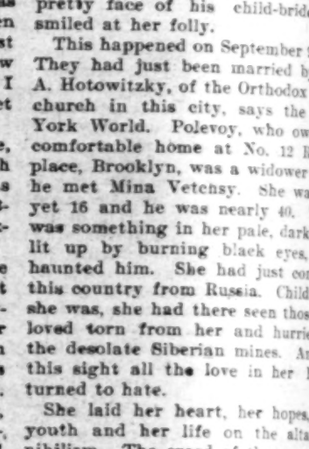
This happened on September 9, 1898. They had just been married by Rev. A. Hotowitzky, of the Orthodox Greek church in this city, says the New York World. Polevoy, who owned a comfortable home at No. 12 Russell place, Brooklyn, was a widower when he met Mina Vetensy. She was not yet 16 and he was nearly 40. There was something in her pale, dark face, lit up by burning black eyes, that haunted him. She had just come to this country from Russia. Child that she was, she had there seen those she loved torn from her and hurried to the desolate Siberian mines. And at this sight all the love in her heart turned to hate.

She laid her heart, her hopes, her youth and her life on the altar of nihilism. The creed of the oppressed in her home land became her religion. Weak young girl that she was, she threw herself into the cause with such enthusiasm that she was warned to leave Russia. She came to a new land and among strangers, but she brought her creed with her.

When Vladimir Polevoy met her she talked to him of her political faith. She found him ignorant of its tenets. With her eyes flashing and the blood surging in her face, she tried to teach him nihilism. And she taught him a sweeter lesson.

One day the quiet, lonely widower told her that he loved her. He begged her to be his wife. He was well off in this world's goods. He could give her every comfort and loving care.

"I don't care anything about that



THE CRUCIAL MOMENT.
("If I Marry You, Will You Become a Nihilist?")

lot of nihilists over in Russia. I want you to forget them and be happy with me," he told her.

She looked at him long and earnestly.

"We need recruits—just such men as you," she answered, slowly. "Brave men who would live for the cause as well as die for it. If I marry you will you become a nihilist?"

"Benedict—nihilist—happiest man in the world—anything you wish," he laughingly promised.

He did not dream how much in earnest she was. He loved her and he had won her. That was enough. Even her strange words at the altar did not trouble him. He thought it merely a girl's whim. But from the time he took his bride to his Russell place home she did nothing but talk nihilism.

Mrs. Polevoy was true to her word. Just 21 days after she had put in force her unique plan of marrying Vladimir Polevoy in order to win him over to nihilism, she gave up her self-imposed task.

"Good-by. I cannot live with a man who is not a nihilist," were her parting words. Polevoy found his house so full of hateful memories that he sold it. Life amid his old friends and in the old haunts became intolerable and he came to New York. Here his wife and himself lived in the same hotel, but they met as strangers. Polevoy has applied for a divorce. It was in the supreme court of Brooklyn that the story of his marriage came out.

Apparel of John Chinamas.

The Chinese never wear wool—not even in the depth of winter; and, generally speaking, the entire population clothe themselves in cotton all the year round.

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For Pittsburg and Cleveland, 10.50 a. m. 8.30 a.m. and 1.00 a. m., daily.

For Columbus, 8.05 p. m., daily.

For Winchester and way stations, †8.35 a. m. 3.45, p. m., and †5.30 p. m.

For Luray, 3.45 p.m daily.

For Baltimore, week days, x2.35, 5.00, 6.30, x7.05 x7.10, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 a. m., x12 0 m., 12.15, x1.10, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x4.35, x5.05, x5.10, x5.30, x6.20, 6.30, x8.0c, x10.00, x11.30, x11.35 p. m. Sundays, x2.35 x7.05 x7 10, 8.30, x9 00, a.m., x12.10, x1.10, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, 4.35 x5.05, x5.10, 6.30, † 8,00, x10 00, x11,30, x11.35 p. m.

For Annapolis, 7.10 a.m., 12.15 and 4. 30 p: m. Sundays, 8 30 a. m., 4.35 p. m.

For Frederick, week days, 8.35 a. m., 10.50 4.30 5.30, p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m , 1.15 p. m.

For Hagerstown, †10.05 a. m. and †5.30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, week days, 8.35 a.m., 4.30, 5 30, 7 05 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, week days, 8.35, a. m , 12.50, 3.15, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.05 11.25 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15, 5.00, 7.05, 10.15 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, week days, 8.35 a. m., 4.30. 5.30 p. m. Sundays 9.00 a.m., 1.15 p. m.

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WOMAN WITH NERVE

Alone and Unaided She Holds Up a Hold-Up Man.

Recovers Not Only Her Pocketbook, But Also Enough Change to Fill It—And the Man Felt Like Less Than Thirty Cents.

According to the Chicago Times-Herald this incident happened on State street the other day. A North side woman, being tempted by the attractive display in the window of a big jewelry shop, stopped to admire. She had heard of pickpockets and was always careful at circuses and extra times like the G. A. R. gatherings to put her pocketbook "where moths could not rust nor thieves break in and steal," at least not without a good deal of hard work.

This North side woman had some difficulty in elbowing her way to the glass case where the diamonds sparkled and the rubies and emeralds gleamed. Soon she found herself wedged in tightly by the men and women pressing behind and around her. As she shoved close to the window to make more room for the others she was dimly conscious of a blue-coated man at her right. Suddenly she felt just the hint of a touch on her dress skirt in the region of her pocket. At first nothing suggested itself to her except that there was a little extra crowding, and she continued her inspection of the gems. Then like a flash the thought of pickpockets went through her brain. She immediately felt for her pocketbook. It was gone.

Very quietly and quickly she left the crowd, and as she got to the outer edge of it she saw two men before her wearing blue coats. They were not together. "Now," she thought to herself as one turned to the left across State street, "I'll see if he walks off as if he has a definite object in view." He did. There was no mistaking the businesslike air of the man. The second sauntered slowly north, glancing furtively back several times and up and down Washington street. "That's my man," thought the woman. Then she walked slowly after him, determined to work out the case herself. The man crossed to the opposite side of State street and stepped inside the entrance of a big building. Crowds

"THAT'S MY POCKETBOOK!"

were passing in and out of the elevators, and as the woman entered she met a man friend who seemed surprised at the hurried bow he received.

The blue-coated man, who was well dressed and carried a cane, hung the stick on his arm, and, slipping his hand into his side pocket, took out the little flat pocketbook in the presence of its owner. By this time she was right beside him. Clasping his hand with the pocketbook in it, she exclaimed: "That's my pocketbook!"

The man seemed turned to stone. He never said a word, but he grew white as death and seemed unable to take his eyes off his accuser.

"Pretty business you are in," she said, "robbing women on the street. Will you tell me what possesses a well dressed man as you are to follow such a course?" By this time he got his breath and answered:

"I wanted to get some prescriptions filled."

"That's a nice story to trump up," was the scornful reply. "Do you suppose for an instant that I believe you? If I did the right thing now I would turn you over to the police, and I would do it too but I cannot go to the trouble of prosecuting you."

All this time the man's eyes never left her face, and the people passed them going to and from the elevators. The woman then opened the pocketbook and found it empty. For an instant she was disconcerted. Then, resolving to make a bold face, she said:

"Give me that dollar bill."

The man still, without taking his eyes from hers, went into a vest pocket and drew out the bill.

"Now, I'll take the 50-cent silver piece."

That, too, came forth.

"Now the quarter."

The coin was handed her.

"You may go now," said this holdup woman, "but if I ever meet you on State street I'll call the police and have you arrested." The man lifted his hat and, passing onto the sidewalk, turned west on Washington street and disappeared. Then the woman went into a drug store and took a dose of bromo seltzer.

Italian Priest in Prison.

A parish priest in Rome has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for declaring, after King Humbert's murder, that regicide is sometimes justifiable.

Murders on Russian Railways.

About ten persons are every year robbed and murdered on Russian railways, and the murderers are seldom caught.

NOVEL CELEBRATION.

Farmer Oliver's Wedding Followed the Funeral Sermon for First Wife, Lately Deceased.

James Oliver, a prosperous farmer who lives near Kenova, W. Va., was the principal figure not long ago in a novel celebration that combined the mourning ceremonies of a funeral and the joyful festivities of a wedding. Mrs. Oliver, a beautiful young woman, who had been one of the most popular girls in the county, died about three months ago. She had been married but a year and her demise left Mr. Oliver seemingly inconsolable. She was buried on the farm, and arrangements were made for the preaching of the funeral sermon at a subsequent date.

About six weeks after the death of

DROVE TO OLIVER'S HOME.

Mrs. Oliver, Miss Henrietta Cowper came into the community—young, graceful and charming. In a short while, as the saying is, Oliver began "taking notice," but no one suspected his intentions were serious.

Finally the day came when the sermon was to be preached. The little stone church was crowded. People came for miles to hear the eloquent tribute to the good woman that was no more, and listened spellbound for an hour. Miss Cowper was there. So was Mr. Oliver. But the length of the church was between them. The impressive sermon was at an end. The congregation had begun to disperse, making way for the relatives, who, in deepest mourning, moved toward the door.

Suddenly everyone's attention was turned toward the pulpit. The minister was standing as though in expectancy, and while the waiting people watched Oliver arose and advanced toward the chancel and stood in waiting. In a moment he was joined by Miss Cowper, who, approaching, placed her hand in his. Then all was plain. No one now thought of leaving, and James Oliver and Henrietta Cowper were pronounced one.

The bride and bridegroom drove at once to Mr. Oliver's home, and far into the night could be heard the gay voices of the young people who had accompanied them.

UMBRELLA BY WIRE..

Restaurant Waiter Asked Owner to Identify It by Sight Over the Telephone.

There is a certain German restaurant removed not more than 50 miles from the city hall, says the Chicago Chronicle, and a large number of city officials drop in each day for dinner. One of these city officials, a man well known for his dapper appearance, is always to be found there between the hours of 12 and one o'clock.

One day last week he entered with a small coterie of good fellows, and the party seated themselves. This especial city official carried with him a handsome silk umbrella, and he

"HELLO! IS DIS IDT"

handed it to the waiter with his hat when he took his seat.

When they rose to go the city official took his hat from the waiter and forgot entirely about his umbrella.

An hour later he suddenly remembered that his new seven-dollar natural wood handled silk umbrella was by that time probably the property of some other man, and he went to his office telephone.

"Hello!" he called, after he had been placed in communication with the restaurant. "I wish you would ask the waiter at my table whether he has my umbrella." And he told his name.

A moment later the city official heard the voice of the Teuton at the other end of the wire. "Hello!" said the voice, "is dis idt?"

"Is what it?" demanded the city official.

"Dis umprella vot I am holding up," replied the voice, disgustedly.

"Oh, yes, yes," answered the city official. Then he abruptly hung up the telephone receiver and laughed. He tells the story upon himself, and the waiter is to this day convinced that the city official is a blamed fool.

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The Bee.

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Separate Cars.

(From the Washington Post,)

Here in Washington one can sympathize to some extent with the movement for seaprate cars. We have nearly 80,000 colored people in this city, and a considerable number are without visible means of support. The many idle negroes crowd the parks occupying all the benches; they fill the cars, and, all too frequently, behave like ruffians of the most offensive type. But for the great majority of decent, self-respecting, and altogether respectable colored people here, we should be disposed to advocate the "star car" for Washington Things have not yet reached that point, however, and we still hope that the street car problem will lose much of its perplexity and irritation. But our colored friends will be wise to bear in mind the fact that they cannot afford to identify themselves as a whole with disorder and make common cause with every negro ruffian and criminal because he happens to be a negro.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Washington Daily Post*, said among other things in an editorial on the "separate car law south," the above excerpt which we reproduce.

THE BEE is gratified to know that our able contemporary was fair enough to make a distinction as to our colored population. THE BEE will admit that all colored persons in this city are not angels, but, there are thousands of them here who possess the same refinement and education as the most cultured white person. It is true, that there are certain classes of people, white and colored in this community who are not careful as to their condition when they get on a street car. If there is any need for a separate car law in this community, THE BEE would suggest that it will apply to both races who refuse to keep themselves in a decent condition. There are as many dirty white people who ride in street cars as there are colored. THE BEE is never inclined and has never been so, to defend or to encourage wrong among colored people because they are colored. All THE BEE has ever asked is to give the negro an equal chance in life. If he is not competent or deserving of recognition he is not entitled to it. THE BEE doesn't approve of men just out of a sewer getting on a car and sit among people who have their good or clean clothing on. There should be if necessary, a car especially for people whose occupation will not warrant them, after they have finished their work, if our able contemporary wants it, to sit among the more fortunate class

While there is a desire to sit up a separate car law in this community, let it be understood, that there is a God who knows no man by his color, condition or occupation. He has the same respect for the honest scavenger as he has for the most exhalted man in public life.

The Paramount Issue: Defeat Bryan.

Bryan is to carry fewer States this year than in 1896.

Bryan's electioneering profits do not depend on the success of his canvass.

Do not forget to look after your Legislative ticket The United States Senate is in danger.

The Lincoln candidate can now commence to sharpen his pencil and get ready to write "The Second Battle; or How It Happened."

Are you a Flag-flyer or a Flag-furler?

The positive certainty of Republican success is now assured and it is only a question of the size of the majorities that will be given for sound government.

Perhaps the next time the Democrats will nominate a Democrat.

Bryan spent none of his valuable time in New York in discussing the platform of his party. Yet New Yorkers are accused of being interested in the money question.

You voted for prosperity and got it. Will you now vote against it?

Free silver under the name of anti-imperialism is just as dangerous as under any other name, and more dishonest.

Crocker's croaking cannot culminate in capturing this campaign of common sense.

Bryan's fees for making political speeches are not dependant on the success of his candidancy.

The party (Democratic) stands where it did in 1896 on the Money Question.—Wm. J. Bryan, Zanesville, O., Sept. 4, 1900.

Chairman Jones seems to be laboring under the impression that if he guesses hard enough he may be able to pull his men through.

If the Democrats could only introduce Carolina methods throughout the Union they would win out, but it would be hard on the Republic.

Do you want to swap horses while crossing Prosperity's stream?

For an earnest advocate of free silver, it is a grand gold brick game Bryan is working on the party which nominated him.

Bryan lost his case with Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, and Roosevelt convicted him either of wilful or ignorant misrepresentation in the ice trust case.

The desperate condition of terrified Democracy may be judged when their candidate for the Vice Presidency goes to a spiritualistic medium in order to get a letter from Lincoln to bolster up his waning prospects.

Mr. Bryan is putting the army on a 100,000 footing in his campaign speeches. Mr. Bryan never spoils a sensational speech by reason of the absence of a starting premises

I thought it to be difficult to convince the wage-earner that if there were benefits arising from a degenerated currency they would reach him least and last of all.—Grover Cleveland.

The fact that the lowest element in the south, the old rebels and all who wish to oppress the Afro-American race, belong to the democratic party ought to be enough to convince all sensible Afro-Americans that the democratic party is a good one to keep out of office.

In a recent interview Bishop Arnett, of the A. M. E. church, said: "Bishop Turner is one of the 14 bishops of our church and the only man among us who has left the republican party. His flop to Bryan will carry few Afro-American votes into the democratic camp, and it will not have the effect the democrats expect. If he were a northern bishop it would make some difference, but as he lives in the south, what following he might have there will count for nothing, as they will be counted out anyway at the polls. He will carry with him none of the Afro-American vote of the north, so I fail to see where he can do the democratic party any good. The great bulk of the Afro-American vote will be cast for the republican nominees. The democratic party should not expect any favors from the Afro-American, for in the last 30 years not one of their platforms has contained a plank to prevent discrimination on account of race or color. The Afro-Americans of this country will cast their ballots for McKinley, and I have not the slightest doubt but that he will be reelected. I have just returned from the Pacific coast, where I find the republicans sanguine of victory, and I am confident that McKinley will carry many of the western states formerly classed in the Bryan column."

Columbus, Georgia.

There are eight Afro-Americans in the Columbus, Ga., post office whose salaries aggregate $4,000 per annum.

The news that will flash o'er the magic wire
On the night of the 6th of November:
Will blast the hopes and put out the fire
Of conceit in Bill Bryan—forever.

The democrats of the south charge the Afro-Americans with numbers of crimes of which they are not guilty. Remember that, and vote the straight republican ticket.

During the recent war with Spain Afro-American soldiers traveling in the south were fired upon by southern democrats while they were asleep on the train, and many killed.

Do not sit down and dream that McKinley is sure of election. The enemy is wide-awake and hustling. The only way you can defeat Bryan is by hustling for McKinley.

The alchemists of old tried in vain to make gold out of baser metals. Bryan's task is just as difficult. It is impossible to make 50 cents worth of silver equal to 100 cents in gold.

As the boys in '61 buckled on the knapsack and clutched the gun, resolved that the government should be preserved, so to-day the same spirit animates them and their progeny.

The opinion of the white people in the southern states is that, so far as the Afro-Americans are concerned, the theory of the "consent of the governed" does not apply.

Maj. Mac and Col. Ted
Each in youth brave followers led
When "To arms!" Columbia said.
Maj. Mac and Col. Ted,
Of our party now the head,
By them we're to victory led.

The bugles have sounded the charge! Up, boys, and rout them; chase them from the hill tops, from the woods, from the fence corners, from every colgne of vantage they may possess.

There are more than 200 Afro-American newspapers published in the United States, and of these but six are supporting the democratic ticket. The others are true to the grand old party.

Nearly all of the prominent Afro-Americans who strayed away into the Bryan camp have come back to the republican fold. They say there is no place in the democratic party for the Afro-American.

Think of having Boss Croker as secretary of the treasury. That's the way it will be if Bryan is elected. By the democratic system of disfranchisement in the south a vote in South Carolina counts more than two votes in the state of New York.

Under the theory of the "consent of the governed" the Afro-American citizens of South Carolina should govern that state, but as a matter of fact the whites have driven out the Afro-Americans, making them the governed without their consent.

Some southern coward, who is afraid to sign his name, has written to the editor of the Chicago Appeal giving him a "roast" on account of the strong articles denouncing southern methods. The letter writer says that the cotton crop of the south is large and a great deal of it is made into ropes to use on "impudent niggers."

Mr. Bryan says:

"I challenge our opponents to find in act or utterance of mine a justification of the charge that if elected I would not enforce the laws of the United States."

Gen. Jackson said that he had sworn to uphold the constitution of the United States—as he understood it. Perhaps Mr. Bryan would, if, etc., enforce the laws of the United States as he understands them; or as Altgeld, Tillman, Waite and Croker would interpret them; and that is just what worries the people. They do not want that kind of enforcement.

Cyrus Field Adams, member of the national republican advisory committee during the present campaign, has had correspondence with more than 7,000 of the most prominent Afro-Americans in the northern states, where the vote of the race is counted and counts for something. These include ministers, professional and business men, secret society leaders and men of general prominence. In their last reports on the political situation they say that the Afro-American vote will be loyal to the republican party, which gave freedom to the slave and enlarged opportunities to the freemen, and that from 90 to 95 per cent. of the vote will be cast for McKinley and Roosevelt.

H. D. Wilson, a member of the Louisiana legislature, and author of the bill requiring separate street cars for the races, is in New Orleans pressing before the city council the separate-car ordinance. Wilson lets the southern cat out of the bag by saying: "It is not only the desire to separate the whites and blacks on the street cars for the comfort it will provide, but also for the moral effect. The separation of the races is one benefit, but the demonstration of the superiority of the white man over the negro is a greater thing. There is nothing which shows it more conclusively than the compelling of the negroes to ride in cars marked for their especial use." It is needless to say that Wilson is a democrat and that the Louisiana separate car law was passed by a democratic legislature.

It's all over but the shouting.

Fall in and forward to victory.

Vote the straight republican ticket.

Hurrah for the old flag and McKinley.

Vote for McKinley if you value liberty.

Vote the straight republican ticket next Tuesday.

Go to the polls next Tuesday and do your full duty.

A few more days to wait and Bryan will know his fate.

Vote for McKinley if you want 100 cents in your dollar.

Here's to Teddy and Mac.
No votes may they lack.

Vote for McKinley and Roosevelt and a good, honest dollar.

"The Negro vote is a purchasable one."—Senator Tillman.

If Bryan is elected Tillman will be secretary of the interior.

Vote for McKinley if you hope for protection and justice in the south.

The democracy is disrupted and on November 6 will be completely routed.

Let us see what a big majority we can give for McKinley, Roosevelt and the old flag.

From east and west, from south and north
The same glad shout swells loudly forth:
McKinley, Protection, Victory.

The sensible business and workingmen all over the country are solid for McKinley.

If you desire the election of McKinley, vote for him and get your friends to do likewise.

Remember that southern democrats burn Afro-Americans at the stake for alleged crimes.

Prosperity is arguing against Bryan in his own home, and McKinley will carry Nebraska.

If you do not wish to be at the mercy of such men as Pitchfork Tillman, vote for McKinley.

Line up; marshal every mother's son who loves his country and get ready to vote for McKinley.

Get out every vote and pile up a majority that will strike terror to the souls of the anarchists.

The Bryanites hold the south solid by the forcible suppression of the Afro-American's franchise.

If you wish to prevent Ben Tillman from being the chief of Bryan's cabinet, vote for McKinley.

If you want to eat bologna sausage and stale crackers for your Thanksgiving dinner, vote for Bryan.

Afro-Americans: Vote for McKinley and Roosevelt and against Bryan, Tillman and disfranchisement.

After the election is over Bryan, who has leather lungs, can get a job as a "barker" for a patent corn cure.

Let the stars and stripes wave upon the breeze to-day.
A presage of victory for McKinley, we all say.

Get a hustle upon yourself; see your neighbors and your neighbors' neighbors and induce them to vote for McKinley.

"If we can't get the Negro out of politics peacefully and legally, by the eternal gods we will do it anyway."—Senator Tillman.

No victory was ever won without a battle. Remember that and fight for McKinley and Roosevelt until the polls close November 6.

Bryan is afraid to even mention lynching, but McKinley was not afraid to order out troops to save a black man from lynching.

"We stuffed ballot boxes, we shot them; we are not ashamed of it."—Pitchfork Tillman, in a speech in the United States senate.

Bring out the halt, the lame and the blind, the sound and lusty of limb, the young men who cast their first votes, and blast anarchistic hopes by piling up a great majority for McKinley and Roosevelt.

David B Hill.

David B. Hill said at the Chicago convention in 1896:

"Why was it wise to assail the supreme court of your country? If you mean what you said, and said what you mean, will some one explain that provision? (Applause.) That provision, if it means anything, means that it is the duty of Congress to reconstruct the supreme court of the country. It means, and it was plainly avowed, the adding of two members to it or the turning out of office and reconstructing the whole court. I state I will not follow any such Revolutionary subject, as that.

"This is a Revolutionary subject. This is an unwise Subject. This is an Unprecedented Subject in our Party History."

New Orleans, Louisiana.

In the New Orleans postoffice twenty-seven Afro-Americans are employed, and their annual salaries amount to $23,500. Ten Afro-Americans are also on the force as substitutes.

Richmond, Indiana.

The post office at Richmond, Ind., has two Afro-American letter carriers at $850 per year.

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

There is one Afro-American in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) post office. Salary, $1,000 per year.

Jacksonville, Florida.

The 12 clerks and carriers employed in the Jacksonville (Fla.) post office draw annually $9,750.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

The five Afro-American employes of the St. Paul (Minn.) post office are paid annually $4,400.

Atchison, Kansas.

There is one letter carrier in the post office at Atchison, Kan., and he is paid $1,000 per year.

Omaha, Nebraska.

There are five Afro-Americans employed in the Omaha post office, and $4,800 is drawn by them annually.

Montgomery, Alabama.

In the post office at Montgomery, Ala., there are 13 clerks and carriers, and they receive every year $10,850.

New York, New York.

There are 66 Afro-Americans employed in the New York post office, whose aggregate salaries amount to $51,900.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

The number of Afro-Americans employed at the Indianapolis post office is 13, and they draw annually $10,500.

Knoxville, Tennessee.

In the Knoxville (Tenn.) post office there are four Afro-Americans, and they draw $3,200 in salaries every year.

Jackson, Mississippi.

The six Afro-Americans employed in the Jackson (Miss.) post office draw salaries amounting to $4,320 per year.

Des Moines, Iowa.

At the post office in Des Moines six Afro-Americans are employed and their annual salaries amount to $2,950.

Petersburg, Virginia.

The number of Afro-Americans employed in the post office at Petersburg, Va., is four, and they draw annually $3,000.

Cleveland, Ohio.

In the post office at Cleveland, O., there are 11 Afro-American employes, whose salaries amount to $8,900 per annum.

Springfield, Ohio.

The six clerks and carriers in the post office at Springfield, O., draw salaries amounting to $4,010 per annum.

Hartford, Connecticut.

Four Afro-Americans employed as clerks and carriers in the post office at Hartford, Conn., are paid $3,500 annually.

Columbus, Ohio.

There are eight Afro-Americans in the Columbus (Ga.) post office, whose salaries aggregate $4,000 per annum.

Richmond, Virginia.

The 13 clerks and carriers employed in the post office at Richmond, Va., are paid salaries which aggregate $23,850.

Houston, Texas.

The annual salaries paid to the six Afro-American employes at the post office at Houston, Tex., amount to $3,989.

Birmingham, Alabama.

The 13 Afro-American employes of the Birmingham (Ala.) post office draw salaries amounting to $7,610 per annum.

Kansas City, Kansas.

The five Afro-Americans employed in the Kansas City (Kan.) post office draw salaries amounting to $3,250 per annum.

Columbus, Ohio.

Six carriers and two clerks (Afro-American) in the Columbus (O.) post office draw salaries amounting to $6,800 per year.

Clarksville, Tennessee.

The five Afro-American letter carriers employed in the post office at Clarksville, Tenn., are paid $4,800 for their services.

Fort Worth, Texas.

The five Afro-American employes of the Fort Worth (Tex.) post office draw salaries which aggregate $3,250 annually.

Hannibal, Missouri.

There are five clerks and carriers in the Hannibal (Mo.) post office, receiving salaries amounting to $3,000 in the aggregate.

Little Rock, Arkansas.

Sixteen Afro-Americans are employed at the Little Rock post office, and the annual salaries drawn by them amount to $12,250.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The five carriers and clerks empolyed in the post office at Pine Bluff, Ark., receive salaries amounting in the aggregate to $4,000.

Denver, Colorado.

There are two carriers and three Afro-American clerks in the Denver (Col.) post office, and their annual compensation is $4,300.

Jackson, Tennessee.

There are six carriers in the Jackson (Tenn.) post office, three white and three Afro-Americans. Salary of the Afro-Americans, $2,400 per year in the aggregate.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In the Philadelphia post office 38 Afro-Americans are employed, and their annual salaries amount to $27,700. The 10 Afro-Americans in customs service at Philadelphia earn $8,600 per year.

Nashville, Tennessee.

The annual salaries of the ten Afro-Americans employed at the Nashville post office amount to $6,820. In the customs service at Nashville there are four Afro-Americans, who earn $3,000 per year.

Charleston, South Carolina.

The six Afro-Americans employed in the office of the collector of customs at the port of Charleston draw annually $3,600. The eight Afro-Americans employed as clerks and carriers in the post office at Charleston, S. C., receive salaries aggregating $7,650.

Louisville, Kentucky.

The annual salaries of the 12 Afro-Americans employed in the office of the collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of Kentucky amount to $10,800.

At the Louisville post office 29 Afro-Americans are employed, and their annual salaries amount to $18,300.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

In the federal service at New Orleans, La., there are 130 Afro-Americans, distributed as follows:

48	In customs service	$44,088
4	Internal revenue service	5,160
13	subtreasurer's office	7,470
28	post office	24,400
32	U. S. mint	23,875
130	Total	$104,990

Baltimore, Maryland.

There are two Afro-Americans employed in the United States internal revenue service for the district of Maryland, and their salaries amount to $1,750.

On the custodiel force of the United States courthouse and post office building at Baltimore there are five Afro-Americans employed, and their annual [illegible] amount to $3,000.

In the Baltimore post [illegible] number of Afro-Americans employed is 15, and their annual salaries amount to $11,100.

In a number of recent speeches William J. Bryan has said:

"The Afro-American has bestowed presidencies upon the republican party and received janitorships in return." The purpose of this article is to show that the statement is absolutely false. The Afro-American has received more recognition under the McKinley administration than ever before in the history of the country.

President McKinley has selected Afro-Americans from all parts of the country to fill positions of trust and profit under his administration.

The following roster will give a few more important positions to which eminent Afro-Americans have been assigned since last:

J. W. Lyons, register of the treasury.
Henry P. Cheatham, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia.
John C. Dancy, collector of port, Wilmington, N. C.
Joseph E. Lee, collector of internal revenue, Florida.
William F. Powell, minister to Hayti.
John P. Green, stamp agent, Washington.
Robert C. Smalls, collector of port, Beaufort, N. C.
R. T. Greener, consul, Vladivostock, Russia.
Dr. H. W. Furnis, consul, Bahia, Brazil.
Henry Demas, naval officer, New Orleans.
J. N. Ruffin, consul, Asuncion, Paraguay.
Dr. A. M. Curtis, surgeon in chief Freedman's hospital.
Rev. B. W. Arnett, Jr., chaplain in army.
John R. Lynch, paymaster in army.
James Hill, register of lands, Jackson, Miss.
Rev. O. L. W. Smith, minister to Liberia.
John T. Williams, consul at Sierra Leone.
D. N. Pappy, collector of port, St. Augustine, Fla.
Robert Pelham, special Indian agent.
C. L. Maxwell, consul general, Santo Domingo.
J. C. Leftwich, receiver of public moneys, Montgomery, Ala.
H. V. Cashin, receiver of public moneys, Huntsville, Ala.
Dr. A. M. Brown, surgeon in army.
Rev. I. Dawson, postmaster, Eutaw, Ala.
M. W. Gibbs, consul, Tamatave, Madagascar.
J. E. Brush, receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark.
Ferd Havis, postmaster, Pine Bluff, Ark.
M. B. Van Horn, consul, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.
Dr. George H. Jackson, consul, La Rochelle, France.
H. A. Rucker, collector internal revenue, Atlanta, Ga.
J. H. Deveaux, collector of customs, Savannah, Ga.
C. C. Wimbish, collector of port, Atlanta, Ga.
I. J. McCottrie, collector of port, Georgetown, S. C.
Budd Coffee, collector of port, St. Mary's, Ga.
R. R. Wright, paymaster in army.
Rev. C. T. Walker, chaplain in army.
E. R. Belcher, deputy collector customs, Brunswick, Ga.
M. P. Morton, postmaster, Athens, Ga.
I. H. Lofton, postmaster, Hogansville, Ga.
J. T. Jackson, postmaster, Darien, Ga.
Mrs. E. L. Bamfield, postmistress, Beaufort, S. C.
Frank P. Bronson, postmaster, Duncansville, Miss.
Thomas Keys, postmaster, Osyka Springs, Miss.
Dr. J. E. Shepard, internal revenue service, North Carolina.
Mrs. S. E. Jones, postmistress, Blakely, N. C.
Colin Anthony, postmaster, Scotland Neck, N. C.
Dr. L. W. Livingston, consul, Cape Haitien, Hayti.
R. A. Parker, internal revenue service, Alabama.
W. T. Anderson, regular army chaplain.
H. Y. Arnett, comparer, office recorder of deeds, District of Columbia.
E. P. McCabe, Oklahoma.
N. T. Velar, postmaster, Brinton, Pa.
J. H. Jackson, postmaster, Pennsylvania.
F. J. Baker, postmaster, Lake City, Fla.
J. E. Wilson, postmaster, Florence, S. C.
T. C. Walker, collector of port, Rappahannock, Va.
W. A. Gaines, internal revenue service, Kentucky.
Dr. J. O. Holmes, pension examiner, Kentucky.
J. R. Spurgeon, secretary legation, Monrovia, Liberia.
James Lewis, surveyor general, Louisiana.
Mrs. V. E. Bahn, postmistress, Madisonville, La.
E. L. Simon, postmaster, South Atlanta, Ga.

Washington Department.

The following salaries are drawn by Afro-Americans:

Army	[illegible]
Post office department	[illegible]
Interior department	[illegible]
Printing office	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]
Consular service	[illegible]
State department (estimated)	[illegible]
Navy department	[illegible]
War department	[illegible]
Treasury department	[illegible]
Agricultural and executive departments	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

All over the country Afro-Americans are holding good federal positions, as will be shown by the following, which is not partial:

Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Two letter carriers are drawing [illegible] annually at Allegheny, Pa.

Peoria, Illinois.

The three employes in the post office at Peoria, Ill., are paid annually [illegible].

Youngstown, Ohio.

One letter carrier in the post office at Youngstown, O., is paid $1,000 per year.

Galveston, Texas.

In the post office at Galveston, Tex., there are ten employes, whose salaries aggregate $8,110.

Toledo, Ohio.

The two Afro-American employes of the Toledo (O.) post office are paid [illegible] per annum.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The nine Afro-American clerks and carriers in the post office at Chattanooga, Tenn., are paid salaries which aggregate $5,900.

St. Louis, Missouri.

In the office of the collector of internal revenue at St. Louis there are three Afro-Americans employed and their combined annual salaries amount to $2,000.

In the customs service at the port of St. Louis four Afro-Americans are employed and draw $2,400 per annum, and in the custodian service at the same place four more employed, whose annual salaries amount to $2,160.

Boston, Massachusetts.

In the post office at Boston, Mass., there are 45 Afro-Americans, distributed as follows:

24 clerks	[illegible]
7 carriers	[illegible]
8 substitute carriers.	
3 substitute clerks.	
3 special delivery messengers.	
No regular salary attached to these positions; probably earn an average of $300 per annum each.	[illegible]
45	[illegible]

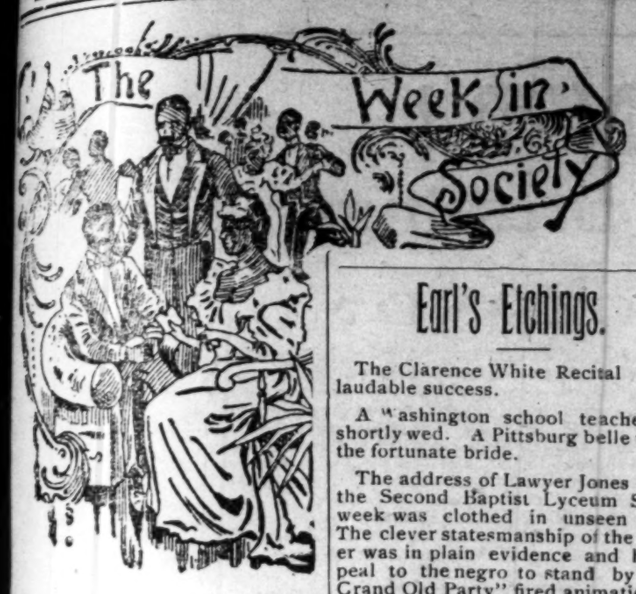
Mobile, Alabama.

It looks like a case of Negro domination in the Mobile (Ala.) post office. There are 36 Afro-Americans employed in this office, whose aggregate salaries amount to $[illegible] 200 per annum. There are but 11 whites employed in this office; their aggregate salaries amount to $7,900 per annum. The average salary paid to the Afro-American employe is $700 per annum; the average salary paid to the white employe is only $[illegible] per annum.

In the office of the collector of customs at the port of Mobile four Afro-Americans are employed, and draw annually $2,660.

Danville, Virginia

There are three Afro-American employes in the post office at Danville, Virginia, whose salaries aggregate $[illegible] 800 per annum.



The sewing teaching of the public schools made their new departure in the county schools last week.

Mrs. P. S. Toland of Jersey City, N. J., arrived in the city last week and is now with her husband. Mrs. Toland is an old Washingtonian.

Miss Lucy A. Turner is doing good work as principal of the night schools at the Cook building.

The sudden demise of Mr. James Perry, who resided in Le Droit Park is much regretted by his many friends.

Miss B. Johnson was some what indisposed last week.

Miss Barney, one of the teachers at the Banneker, has been very sick for several weeks.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenny of P Street, N. W., is convelescing of an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, the sister of M. C. Jones, who has been quite ill, is improving.

W. Calvin Chase will leave the city this evening for West Virginia. He will speak at Martinsburg this evening. He will be accompanied by Attorney T. L. Jones.

TUSKEGEE NOTES.

Mr. W. R. Pettiford, President of the Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham, Ala., was a visitor at Tuskegee, Sunday. Mr. Pettiford is deeply interested in Tuskegee work, and his presence among the teachers and students is always inspiring and helpful.

The new library, formerly used as a residence by Principal Washington, is now the center of attraction in the campus. Ample room is here afforded the library. Throughout the day students are engaged in reading books, newspapers, etc.

It is very noticeable that the students who are entering chool this year are of much more promising character than has ever been true in the history of the school. In fact the improvement in our students is very marked from year to year.

CYRUS CAMFIELD.

DANGER OF A FINANCIAL PANIC

[By Hamilton Fish Kean, Banker, New York.]

How many hours does Mr. Bryan think that the money—cash, I mean—would remain in the banks after his election? In my opinion, the banks would have to suspend.

Credit, the business basis of the whole world, would also be suspended.

There is no civilized community today that has cash on hand, or in its banks, capable of carrying through its financial transactions. Each community is dependent upon its credit, which years of business has established. The United States enjoys the highest credit in the world to-day. This world be distroyed, while capital would make tremendous losses during the readjustment of values. What would become of labor?

The preservation of the present sound and healthy conditions, economic and financial, is the supreme issue. That preservation means a greater degree of prosperity than we have yet reached. It means employment for labor at good wages; for if capital be idle, labor is certain to be idle. That is certain as that night follows day—that the setting sun will rise again. Bryanism, in every phase and form of it, is destructive, and if it installed in power the working men, though whose votes alone it can be successful, will be the chief sufferers.

Under the certainty of a financial panic, distress and starvation in the house of the laboring man, how can any man vote with a clear conscience for Mr. Bryan?

The man who votes for Mr. Bryan this year votes to take the bread out of the mouths of thousands of happy men, women and children, and destroy the credit and prosperity of his country.

Chicago's Half Mile of Babies.

"Baby Boulevard" is the popular name of the long stretch of broad cement walk which skirts the west edge of Chicago's Lincoln park, from North avenue to Center street. An observant man, walking south, passed 26 baby buggies and met 32; in two buggies were howling twins. A Lincoln park policeman is authority for the statement that there are more babies trundled over this walk than over any other length of sidewalk in the city. He said in one day he checked up 214 fond fathers, doting mothers, nursemaids and small brothers and sisters shoving baby buggies, go-carts, wheeled chairs and perambulators over the cement slabs. "And that was only when I was in that part of the park; maybe five hours during the whole day. That was on a Saturday. On Sundays they come in droves."—Chicago Journal.

Earl's Etchings.

The Clarence White Recital was a laudable success.

A Washington school teacher will shortly wed. A Pittsburg belle will be the fortunate bride.

The address of Lawyer Jones before the Second Baptist Lyceum Sunday week was clothed in unseen glory. The clever statesmanship of the speaker was in plain evidence and his appeal to the negro to stand by "The Grand Old Party" fired animation into the souls of all present. A superior piece of eloquence it was, swaying the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

The Library for the schools of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Divisions is opened every week day from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., at the Sumner building. This department is for teachers only, and occupies the former office of Mr. G. F. T. Cook, the Ex-Superintendent.

The last issue of THE BEE presented to its readers a cartoon under the head of "New Slavery." Well put. It bears upon the disfranchisement of the negro in North Carolina. The drama is snugly played. "Ben" Tillman stands as the hero of the demons with whip in hand ready to strike down the grey-haired negro as he toddles towards the ballot-box to cast the last reflection of his freedom. He is told, nowever, that he cannot vote and is pushed aside to make room for the white men. This is unquestionably a form of "New Slavery."

The New York Tribune in a recent dispatch says, that G. R. St. John withdrew from the University of Cornell because he did not desire to study and recite with "Nigger" students. Mr. St. John was politely informed that the color of students was not considered in the State of New York and the sooner he sent in his resignation the better it would be. President Jacob Schurman of the University openly declared that colored people have a right to come to Cornell and receive all its advantages, and further more they will be protected in their avowed cause.

Miss Lillian Hill of Wilson Street, N. W., will go to New York to recuperate. Miss Hill was strickened shortly after school opened and has been confined ever since.

Prof. Elsie Hoffman has charge of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Choir. There is special music every Sunday morning making the services unsually interesting.

William Jennings Bryan at last solicits colored voters. They occasionally turn out to hear him. He wonders why they sit scattered and do not come near. They are welcomed. He is glad to see them, yet the feeling is distant, the cordiality rather selfish. Mob violence is likely to rise at any moment for it is a democratic meeting and safety becomes buried in a hotbed of feeling prejudicial to any one bearing the darker color. Mr. Bryan pities the condition of the Filipinos and strongly urges their "Independence;" while at home a portion of his own brother-hood is held in political subjugation. Of this Mr. Bryan makes no cognizance.

Mrs. Clement Robinson of 617 M St., N. W., was very painfully scalded last week. While handling a tea kettle, it caught in her dress and overturned. Ugly injuries were inflicted upon her lower limbs. At present Mrs. Robinson is doing well.

The third of a series of lectures to be given by Dr. Klemm, took place last Saturday morning at Howard University. As usual the Chapel in the main building was comfortably filled and the paper read, showed careful preparation and thought. The theme was "The Fundamental Errors in Teaching."

Capt. Samuel L. F. Piper of Co. B., D. C. N. G.; has preferred charges of neglect against Corporal Clifford and private Peebles of his Company. They will be court-martialed and in case of conviction papers of dismissal will be issued.

Lieut. Robert Peyton of the Washington Cadet Corps, First Separate Battallion, has been given a scholarship at the Howard University. Mr. Peyton has decided to take a course in Denistry.

In an interview with THE BEE's representative the other day, Mr. Peyton said that these scholarships were given merely upon mutual basis; past merit has nothing to do with it. Messrs. Levy, Slaughter and Hailstorks are students at the same school.

Mrs. Mattie Brown Middleton and Miss Katie Jones of 11th Street, N. W., entertained a few of their friends Friday evening week.

EARL.

Toledo, Ohio.

The two Afro-American employes of the Toledo, Ohio, post office are paid $1,600 per annum.

Indanapolis, Indiana.

The number of Afro-Americans employed at the Indianapolis postoffice is thirteen, and they draw annually $10,500.

Louisville, Kentucky.

The annual salaries of the twelve Afre-Americans employed in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Kentucky amount to $10,800.

At the Louisville post office twenty-nine Afro-Americans are employed, and their combined annual salaries amount to $18,300.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

What I Saw and Heard.

The democratic negroes who have the gall to speak for Bryan and Free silver should have 9 and 40 on their backs.

The President of the negro democratic association, who made a speech last week advocating democracy asserted that the democratic party, if successful, will stop the lynching of negroes in the South. He should send that speech to Tillman and ask his opinion.

There are quite a number of white and black democrats in office, who are of the opinion that Mr. Bryan is a sure winner. They don't seem to back up their man by putting down the cash.

There is no reason why suffrage should no be restored to the people of this district.

It is quite evident that the Republican party and the administration are more liberal toward those in office abusing the party and the administration than the democratic party ever was when Cleveland was president. At the recent meeting of the Afro American press association held at Indianapolis, Ind., Jesse Lawson a negro republican office holder opposed an indorsement of the present administration and at a meeting held a few days ago one W. C. Payne a messenger in the Naval Observatory denounced the present administration. The fact is, persons under the present administration seem to be at liberty to do and say what they please with absolute freedom.

Well they don't know what to do. Anything that looks like a change from the old system seems to be developing itself in the public schools. The industrial department seems to be getting it in the neck. Teachers who at one time taught in the city are now compelled to go in the county. It is rather a hardship on the teachers who have as much as they can do in the city. It would be in good taste to ask Congress for an appropriation and appoint more industrial teachers in the county. The schools are to be separate in deed and in fact. Since all the schools in the county are separate why not have a separate Supervising principal?

Nothing is more pleasing to the people than unity of action. There seems to be harmony among all classes, except the colored brother.

Register Lyons is receiving great attention in the West. His speeches are effective.

Senator Hanna is making some great speeches in the West. He knows how to catch votes.

I heard the other day that the sensation that was created in the Banneker school was to be investigated by a special committee from the School Board of Education.

It is currently reported that the Musical Committee had voted Prof. J. T. Layton in and voted him out. How much truth there is in this report no one knows but the committee.

There will be some radical changes in the schools next year.

Why was not an estimate made for all the Supervising principals in the schools? Something wrong in Denmark. If the colored are to go, then the white must go also.

Next Wednesday, the election of President McKinley will be announced.

There are to be some things presented to the Attorney General about the Police Court. From what I can understand, the Attorney General will be in possession of some facts in a few days.

ROUNDER.

M'KINLEY, ROOSEVELT and HOME INDUSTRIES.

A CAMPAIGN SONG FOR 1900, COMPOSED BY R. C. O. BENJAMIN, EDITOR OF STANDARD, LEXINGTON, KY.

[For the W. Calvin Chase Republican Club.]

[Tune, "Hold the Fort."]

McKinley is our standard bearer,
A statesman, soldier, too;
Reverberated throughout the Nation,
Redoubtable and true.

CHURUS.

Hold the fort for home industries,
Bill and Tiddie will;
Sweep the States from Maine to Kansas,
By our votes they will.

Brilliant, valiant, great and noble,
See our leaders name;
On this mount of fame immortal,
North and South the same.

(CHORUS.)

Roosevelt, the bold Rough Rider,
On to victory grand,
Reassures a troubled Nation
Triumph is at hand.

(CHORUS.)

Loyal men of Massachusetts,
McKinley's acts adore,
And with Maine and California.
Sing from shore to shore.

(CHORUS.)

Iowa and Pennsylvania,
Colorado true,
Join and shout for Bill McKinley
And for Teddie, too

(CHORUS.)

Jersey, New York, Indiana,
Take Arkansas, hand,
And with Tennessee and Georgia
Praise Ohio's man.

(CHORUS.)

Illinois and Mississippi,
Now no more apart,
But with patriotic feeling,
And one in hand and heart.

(CHORUS.)

Oregon believes in fair play,
New Hampshire says, alas!
Old Kentucky can not count
The honest votes he cast.

(CHORUS.)

The Carolinas want protection,
Virginia wants the same;
Ohio guarantees the contract
In Bill McKinley's name.

(CHORUS.)

Now we'll wave the starry banner
Over every foe,
Shout hurrah for Bill and Teddie,
Hear the bugle blow.

Benjamin's Last Poem.

Chicago, Illinois.

There are 100 clerks in the Chicago (ILL) post office, and their annual salaries aggregate $91,000.

In the office of the collector of customs there are two inspectors, drawing $1,277.50 per annum each, and six other employes with salaries aggregating $4,739 per annum, the total being $7,087. The number now on the pay roll is greater than at any previous time.

In the office of the collector of internal revenue there is one deputy whose salary is $1,200 per annum.

Georgia.

The state of Georgia seems to be the banner one for Afro-Americans so far as federal appointments are concerned. The list is headed by Hon. Judson W. Lyons, register of the United States treasury, whose salary is $4,000 per annum.

H. A. Rucker is collector of internal revenue at Atlanta; J. H. Deveaux is collector of customs at Savannah; B. B. Coffee is collector of customs at St. Marys; C. C. Wimbish is collector of customs at Atlanta, and E. R. Belcher collector of customs at Brunswick. These gentlemen draw about $16,000 per annum in salaries.

In the internal revenue department of Georgia there are 12 storekeeper gaugers, whose aggregate salaries amount to about $10,000 per annum.

The nine deputy collectors of internal revenue draw salaries amounting to $8,500 per annum.

Two deputy stamp collectors are on the pay rolls at $1,000 per annum.

Two clerks in the internal revenue service draw $1,680 per annum.

In the service of the custodian of the United States post office and custom house at Atlanta there are seven Afro-Americans, whose salaries aggregate $3,000 per annum.

In the post office at Atlanta, Ga., there are five carriers, with salaries amounting to $3,000 per annum. There are eight substitute carriers. Two clerks in charge of substations receive $200 per annum. Thirteen special delivery messengers earn $30 per month each, or $5,070 per annum. Total salaries paid, $25,200.

In the post office at Savannah there are 13 letter carriers, whose salaries aggregate $11,050 per annum. There are also four subcarriers. Eight clerks earn $4,740 per year.

In the post office at Rome, Ga., four Afro-American employes draw $3,000 per annum.

The Columbus post office employs five Afro-Americans, whose combined salaries are about $4,000 per year.

Mr. M. B. Morton is the postmaster at Athens, and he receives $2,500 per year for his services.

There are Afro-American postmasters at the following places in Georgia: Cowart, Holt, Yale, Hogansville, Darien, South Atlanta.

There is an Afro-American clerk in the post office at Waycross, a letter carrier at Americus and a clerk at Cordele.

W. C. Thomas, deputy United States marshal northern district of Georgia, receives a salary of $1,800 per annum.

In the post office at Augusta, Ga., there are nine employes, drawing $8,200 per annum.

The six employes in the post office at Athens are paid $3,500 per year for their services.

In the customs department at Savannah there are six Afro-American employes, whose salaries amount to $3,085 per annum.

In the railway mail service there are 15 clerks, whose salaries aggregate $17,000 per annum.

In the departments at Washington eight Afro-American Georgians are on the pay roll at $7,400 per annum.

Appointments made by the war department at Washington include Dr. G. N. Stoney, surgeon U. S. A.; F. H. Crumbly, captain company D, Forty-ninth U. S. V.; J. T. Grant, captain Forty-eighth U. S. V.; R. R. Wright, major paymaster, U. S. A.; Dr. C. T. Walker, chaplain U. S. A.; Dr. Green, lieutenant Forty-eighth U. S. V.; H. J. Parker, lieutenant Forty-eighth U. S. V., and John Oliver, captain Forty-eighth U. S. V.

Take off your coat and work for McKinley until the evening of November 6; then we can shout and yell until we are hoarse.

When the glorious sun beams on the smiling earth on the morning of November 8, be at the polls ready to vote and work for McKinley.

Peoria, Illinois.

The three employes in the post office at Peoria, Ill., are paid annually $1,660.

...ery, Alabama.

...at Montgomery Ala., the... are ...en clerks and carriers and they receive every year $10,850.

THERE WERE OTHERS.

One Truely Unfortunate Fisherman's Luck While He Was Taking Home a Fine String.

He was an honest-faced young man who had been off for a day's fishing and was returning home with a reasonably fine string and much self-satisfaction. He had scarcely boarded the street car, however, when, according to the Boston Daily Globe, a passenger with a deep voice growled out:

"Yes, I was out fishing myself one day last week. I brought home 20 pounds. I bought 'em of a regular fisherman!"

The young man with the fish was red-faced and uncomfortable, and as one was hitching around a man with a wart on his nose called out in a loud voice:

"Gentlemen, I don't deny that I love whisky, but I am not a liar! I get drunk and smash things, but I reverence the truth. Before I would lie about fish I would torture myself at the stake!"

Then a hatchet-faced young man rolled up his eyes and exclaimed:

"They not only lie to the public, but go home and lie to their poor, innocent wives and trusting children!"

The honest-faced young man saw that all were against him, and he decided to leave the car. As he rose up to motion to the conductor a fat man who had been drowsing roused up and said:

"Gentlemen, I date my downfall from that one thing—from the first lie I told about fish. I hired a man to kill me a dozen with a crowbar, and then I brought 'em home and swore I caught 'em on my hook and line. I lied about it—deliberately and maliciously lied—and Providence—"

"All off!" shouted the conductor as the car stopped.

The car rolled on, and the young man with the perch and bass fishpole stood in the gloaming and looked after it and clenched his hands and gritted his teeth and whispered cuss words, and an hour later a pedestrian stumbled over something and got up to rub his knees and elbows and called out in amazement:

"Well, I'll be hanged if some liar hasn't stopped here to lie and gone and left his fish behind!"

Its Pull.

Barber—Does de razzer pull, boss?

Victim—Yes; but one of the spiral springs in the chair seems to be screwed so deep into my back that I don't think the razor can drag me out on the floor.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

HARRIS' NEW BLOOD TONI C

Have you heard what this great and wonderful medicine will do? Have you tried a bottle? Have you seen some of the marvelous cures effected by its use? It should be in every house hold. We guarantee the ingredients are pure, the compound is perfect, the taste is pleasant and the cure is permanent. You may have tried different remedies, but this is superior to many of the so-called patent remedies.

This preparation containtains the most valuable Blood Purifiers known to medical science, and its use will convince you that it has no equal for Impure Blood, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Boils, Pimples, Ring-Worms, Tetters and Humors of Scrofulous Deseases. It makes pure healthp blood, regulates the heart causes the blood to circulate freely and at normal temperature. It removes the causes prodncing Itching, Nervousness, Billiousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Exhaustion and that tired feeling. Especially adapted to the restoration of Typhid Liver, Gives tone to the Stomach, Invigorates the Kidneys, Cures Constipation Produces a Healthy Appetite, Sound Digestion, Regular Stools, Clear Skin, and a Vigorous Body. Revives Vitality in weak despondent and overtasked Females, Strengthens the Sexual Organs and restores New Life.

Strictly pure and highly Concentrated. Small doses and quick cures.

PRICE 50 CENTS—Prepared only by

HARRIS CHEMICAL CO.,

Cor. 3d and F Streets, S. W.,

Washington, D. C

Agents Wanted. We Can

Have You Got a JOB?

ARE YOU EARNING BIG MONEY? IF NOT, THEN YOU SHOULD WRITE AT ONCE TO—

HARTONA REMEDY CO.,

909 E. Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

We want lady or gentlemen Agents in every town in the United States. You can earn big money if you will work for us even in your spare time. Write to us to-day. This may be the chance of your life. This offer is open to ladies or gentlemen—white or colored.

-HARTONA-

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY HARTONA.

Matchless and Positively Unequalled for Straightening all Kinky, Knotty, Stubborn, Harsh, Curly Hair.

HARTONA will make the hair grow long, soft, and straight. The use of one box of HARTONA will show immediate results. Makes the hair grow on bald and thin places. HARTONA cures Dandruff, Baldness, Falling Out of the Hair, and all Scalp Diseases. Remember, that HARTONA is the highest-priced hair remedy on the market, because it is the best. **Price, $1.00 a box.** Don't allow your hair and face to be ruined by dangerous chemicals that are sold cheap to catch the ignorant and uneducated classes. HARTONA is used by over 50,000 people in every State in the Union. HARTONA does not have to be used all the time, as it straightens the hair and gives it fresh life and lustre, and the hair stays and grows naturally straight after the use of HARTONA. On box of HARTONA can be used by every one in the family. Benefits and improves children's hair just the same as adults. Money positively refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied.

HARTONA FACE WASH

will gradually turn the skin of a black person five or six shades lighter, and will turn the skin of a mulatto person perfectly white. HARTONA FACE WASH will not lighten the skin in spots, but all over evenly. The skin remains soft and bright without continual use of the Face Wash. One bottle does the work. It is your duty to look as beautiful as possible. Thousands of delighted patrons send us testimonials every year from all over the United States. HARTONA FACE WASH will remove Wrinkles, Dark Spots, Pimples, Black-Heads, Freckles, and all Blemishes of the Skin. You can regulate the shade of skin on neck, face, and hands to any shade you wish. Full directions with each bottle. HARTONA FACE WASH is perfectly harmless, and is sent to any part of the United States on receipt of ... $1.00 per bottle. Remember, your money is positively refunded ... absolutely satisfied and delighted with the Hartona Remedies.

HARTONA NO-SMELL

will remove all smells and bad odors of the body. Cures sore and aching feet, chafed limbs, etc. HARTONA NO-SMELL is a God-send to all persons suffering from disagreeable odors caused by perspiration of the feet, arm-pits, etc. Sent anywhere on receipt of price—50c. a package.

Address all orders to—

HARTONA REMEDY COMPANY.

909 E. Main St., RICHMOND, VA.

To introduce our remedies in this city, we will send to all persons who will cut out and mail to us this Coupon and **ONE DOLLAR,** three large boxes of HARTONA HAIR STRAIGHTENER, worth $3.00; two large bottles of HARTONA FACE WASH, worth $2.00; one package of HARTONA NO-SMELL, worth 50c. The entire lot of remedies, worth $5.50, will be sent securely sealed, so that no one can tell contents, for **ONE DOLLAR** and this Coupon. Order goods now, as this grand offer will last but a short time only. Write your name and address plainly. Money can be sent by Post-Office Money Order, Express, or enclosed in a Registered Letter.

HARTONA REMEDY COMPANY,

909 E. Main Street, RICHMOND, VA.

GENTLEMEN:—I enclose you **ONE DOLLAR,** for which send me the following goods at once—

Three Large Boxes HARTONA HAIR STRAIGHTENER, worth $3.00
Two Large Bottles HARTONA FACE WASH, - worth $2.00
One Package HARTONA NO-SMELL, - - worth .50

My Name is _____

House No. _____, Street _____

City _____, County _____, State _____

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN AMERICA. OUR GOODS SELL ON SIGHT.

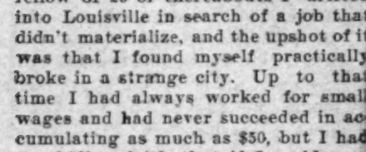
A STREAK OF LUCK

It Gave a Deserving Young Man His Start in Life.

It Wouldn't Have Happened, However, If the Auctioneer Hadn't Forgotten His Eyeglasses on This Particular Day.

"I owe my start in life to the fact that an estimable old gentleman forgot to put his eyeglasses in his pocket one morning," said a prosperous business man from a sister city, to a New Orleans Times-Democrat man. "It's rather a curious story," he went on, "and I'll tell it it as briefly as possible. A good many years ago I was a young fellow of 23 or thereabouts I drifted into Louisville in search of a job that didn't materialize, and the upshot of it was that I found myself practically broke in a strange city. Up to that time I had always worked for small wages and had never succeeded in accumulating as much as $50, but I had an abiding faith that if I could once get hold of a modest stake I could launch out for myself and make some money.

"One morning, when I was wandering about with only two or three silver dollars in my pocket, looking for a chance to go to work at anything that might offer. I dropped into a big downtown room where some real estate was being sold at auction. A large crowd was present, and there was an indescribable feeling of tension in the air that warned me something was about to happen. While I was standing there, only vaguely interested, the auctioneer, who was quite an elderly gentleman, put up a piece of improved city property, and after a considerable pause received a bid of $260. I could see that the smallness of the amount excited surprise and was also aware of a commotion in one corner, where half a dozen previous bidders were gathered together in an excited group. They seemed to be quarreling about something, and meanwhile the auctioneer was indignantly appealing for a respectable offer. 'Make it $2,500,' he shouted; 'does any gentleman bid $2,500?' He looked directly at me, and I made a gesture of denial. 'Thank you,' he exclaimed, greatly to my surprise; 'the gentleman over there bids twenty-five hundred; and, if I can help



"LOOK HERE," I SAID.

it, no combination of buyers is going to be allowed to dictate prices at this sale!' With that he suddenly knocked down the property to me.

"No sooner was this done," continued the story teller, "than a great uproar of protests arose from the group in the corner. They insisted that they had been given no chance to bid, but the autcioneer stood firm, and, calling me to the platform, requested my name and address and a 20 per cent. cash deposit on the $2,500. By that time I realized, of course, that some extraordinary chance had thrown a fine piece of property into my hands at a fraction of its real value, and I did some quick thinking.

"Then I took a desperate chance. I pushed through the crowd, which was already interested in the next sale and beckoned to a little fat man who had been one of the loudest kickers a few moments before. 'Look here,' I said, drawing him aside, 'do you want to be my silent partner for an hour or so?' 'What d'you mean?' said he. I gave him the truth in a dozen words. 'Now let me have that $500 deposit money,' I added, 'and we'll share the profits, whatever they are.' The little man looked at me shrewdly. 'This is a big joke on all of us,' he said, grinning, 'and I guess I'll risk the deal.' At the same time he counted out $500 and put it in my hands. Then, to make a long story short, my silent partner offered me $1,000 cash for my interest, and as $1,000 looked about as big as a mountain at that stage of the game I promptly accepted. That thousand, fortunately placed, gave me the start that has kept me going ever since.

"'But what about the eyeglasses did you say?'

"Why, the auctioneer, as I afterward learned, was very near-sighted, and on the morning to which I refer he had forgotten his glasses. That was why he mistook my gesture of disavowal for a sign of assent, and forced me, in spite of myself, into a good thing. I never understood the exact true inwardness of the deal, but the facts in the rough were that a clique of speculators had formed a combine to keep down prices, but, owing to some misunderstanding, failed to bid promptly on the property which I secured. The auctioneer was onto the game and anxious to break it up, hence his precipitancy in knocking down the lot to yours truly. I heard, later on, that my portly silent partner made $3,000 out of the transaction, but I didn't begrudge him the money. The $500 he gave me on faith that morning was worth fully ten per cent. a minute."

CAT AND FLY-PAPER.

How a Big Black Feline Learned to Respect and Avoid the Sticky Substance.

When a young man who lives near Druid Hill park appeared at his office the other morning his face in its perturbed expression showed that he had passed a sleepless night. In fact, he had spent a considerable portion of the hours which are supposed to be passed in pleasant dreams trying to remove a sticky fly-paper mixture from the caudal appendage of his particular pet—a large and handsome black cat. The funny little drama opened about nine o'clock at night.

DOWNSTAIRS HE WENT.

While prowling about the house the cat's evil genius led him to jump upon the sideboard. The fly paper was there. Just how it happened the sole witness of the disaster did not know, relates the Baltimore News. There was a whisk of the cat's tail, a loud growl as it touched and clung to the fly paper. Then there was pandemonium for 15 minutes. The paper terrified the cat. He tried to rid himself of it by rolling, and made it stick tighter. The cat hissed, spit and uttered blood-curdling shrieks. He fled under the sofa and then upstairs. The youngest of the family was asleep. She awakened in terror as the cat rushed across her bed, leaving a section of the paper on her face.

Into the next room rushed the cat. He rolled on the bureau, and about 25 pins, two pieces of ribbon, a lot of cigarette papers, a scarf and a necktie stuck to his tail. Downstairs he went, carrying the collection with him, and took refuge under the refrigerator, when his owner, who had been vainly trying to seize him, managed to get hands on him. The frightened animal had been terrified into docility. Warm water, olive oil, alcohol and benzine were applied to his once smooth black tail after the articles he had gathered up on it had been picked off one by one to an accompaniment of mews and spits. It was past midnight when this was accomplished. In the morning the cat made a hostile demonstration before another piece of fly paper, but left it alone.

COWED BY BIG WORDS.

Inoffensive French Witness Absolutely Paralyzed by a Plethora of Legal Verbosity.

The veteran lawyer leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily as he recalled amusing incidents in the lives of well known Michigan men who have gone before.

"I well remember," said he to a Detroit Free Press man, "the trial of a case in which Judge Henry T. Backus was doing cross-examining. Now, the judge was noted for his lavish use of six-footed words, and he used frequently to astound, if not confuse, an unprepared witness with a plethora of high-sounding phrases. The case I speak of was tried in Sault Ste. Marie, and there was a simple, in-

"MY GOD, WHAT DAT?"

offensive Frenchman on the witness stand. He understood little of the attorney's profound interrogatories, and gave his answers in a confused and stammering way calculated to ruffle the sweetest temper. Finally, the attorney paused in the middle of his cross-examination and objected because the answers of the witness were not responsive. He was advised by the court to couch his questions in simpler language. Then Judge Backus, pointing his finger at the meek looking witness and looking him straight in the eye, thundered:

"'Sir, I desire you to respond to my interrogatories categorically and without prevarication, or take the consequences!'

"'My God!' exclaimed the Frenchman, rising from his chair in fear; 'my God, what dat?'

"Of course the incident convulsed the spectators and the court, and it was some time before order was restored and the case could proceed."

BEFORE

AFTER

OZONO!
King of Hair Dressings.

BEFORE.

AFTER.

WHAT IS OZONO?

A preparation prepared solely and distinctly to improve the condition of the hair of the negro race. Not a worthless, offensive, obnoxious, greasy mass injurious nostrums, but a delicately perfumed unguent, beautiful to look upon; made to adorn the lady, polish the gentleman, benefit youth, and gladden old OZONO straightens knotty, nappy, kinky, refractory hair. OZONO does this *alone*. No hot irons are necessary; no plastering down with grease. OZONO individually straightens, without any outside assistance. It will cause the hair to come back on bald spots. It will restore gray hair to its natural color. It will the hair to grow long and straight, soft and fine, and beautiful as an April morn. It will cure all itching, burning, running, humiliating Scalp Diseases, Dandruff, Tetter, Scurf, and Eczema. Itch cannot live after OZONO has been applied. It is as pure as the dew-drop, beautiful as the morn, and harmless as the rippling water in the babbling brook. Cleanliness is next to Godliness; filth is a *crime*. If your hair is short and harsh and kinky; if your scalp is covered with scurf and dandruff, or itch, or eczema, it is doubtless your fault alone. If your little ones' heads are a mass of crusty, scaly, flaky scurf, teeming with germs and microbes, that are invisible to the naked eye, but which are sapping the life from the hair and destroying it forever, and you allow this state to go on, it is a *crime*. It is your place to stop this—a duty you owe to yourself, to your child, to your Maker. OZONO is your remedy. OZONO will positively and permanently remove all the disease and straighten and beautify the hair, making it silky and glossy and black as the raven's wing. OZONO, as compared with other hair remedies, stands as high as the mountain peak, fair as the lily, and glorious as the sun. OZONO is King. The price is **50c.** a box. It requires about four boxes to complete the treatment.

OUR GRAND OFFER.

Write to us at once, enclosing the small sum of **ONE DOLLAR**, and we will immediately forward to you four large boxes of OZONO. We will also send one large bottle of ELECTRIC SKIN REFINER, which makes rough skin soft and brightens the blackest skin, making it several shades lighter. Now, there is much fraud practiced with face bleaches. Understand, we do not advertise this bleach to make one white. God alone can accomplish this, and it would be ridiculous. Unpin your faith from frauds. We assert that our Refiner will soften rough skin and brighten black skin, but it can do no more. Take our advice; don't fool with any bleach that is advertised to make you white; it is more apt to poison you. We will also include one fancy jar of ELECTRICAL SKIN FOOD, which is a sure remedy for all Skin Eruptions, Pimples, Black Heads, Liver Spots, and all Skin Diseases. It will remove Wrinkles, Scars, Facial Blemishes, and will positively take out Small-Pox Pits. This is saying a great deal, but it is true. It makes the old look young and the young look younger. And, lastly, to prove our liberality we will add a one-pint package of ANTI-ODOR. This remedy removes all smells and odors arising from the human body. Its uses are too numerous to mention. Full directions go with all goods. This grand aggregation is worth $3.50. Send **$1.00**, mention the name of this paper, and you will get the goods at once. We ship all orders same day goods are received.

We wish to state that we are a thoroughly reliable firm, having many thousand dollars in our business. We refer to the editor of this paper, or to any business house in Richmond. Our remedies and our business is founded on the altar of truth. Write your name and address plainly.

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411 N. Twenty-Third Street, RICHMOND, VA.

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Wines, Liquors,
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WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA, IRON.
Cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.
To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates.*" Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

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SUN CURED TOBACCO
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Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

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J. H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

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Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, at once you invest in a
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AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER,
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They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN RIPANS) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in
Malarial Regions,
will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.
Try Them Fairly.
A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and urgently request young ladies to read this column, and any questions that they wished answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss MAY CLEMATIS.

Never give a young man an opportunity to abuse you.

Rosa. Be carefnl and say nothing to offend your friends.

D. J. Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

Ida. You are perfectly right to have none to the ministrels alone.

P. N. People who express a desire to be fair, are not always honest.

Miss J. Don't allow new surroundings to carry you away from home.

Laura. Cultivate your disposition, if you want to increase your friends.

Mammie. When you write always say something beneficial and sensible.

Annie. It is unwise to be conceited. Sometimes you go just a little too far.

N. Be truthful above all things. When you make an engagement keep it.

O. When you meet a gentlemnn you know it is your place to, recognize him.

Usa. Some girls will talk about others because they are not doing so well.

Ellen Never take up other peoples's burdens. You are too sensible for that.

E. M. Remain in school until you can better your condition. Don't marry if your condition is not to be improved.

Nellie. You should always look one day if you can. Neatness is the spice of life.

Rachel. Never take up other people's burdens when you have some of your own.

Nanie. Good advice is always accepted, although it may come from your junior.

Ida R. Don't crave for social recognition. It is costly sometimes. Let them seek you.

Mattie. It is not neccessary to bow to a gentleman, until you are sure he recognizes you.

Miss E. You are perfectly correct. If you leave your escort as you met him, you are safe.

Delia. Always spend your holidays at home. Don't say that you can't go anywhere at your home.

Gracie. You are doing well and don't know it. Any girl ought to live on fifteen dollars per month.

E. R. Is your home so objectionable that you must leave doing the holidays? One would infer that it was.

O. N. It is best to be satisfied in mind and body. It is unnecessary to worry about anything that don't effect you.

R. P. It is impossible for one person to do two persons work in one day, even fairly well. You should resign if your work is to severe.

Minnie. Never come to a conclusion until you have heard both sides of a story and then don't express an opinion, for or against. It is best to be neutral sometimes.

Miss Daisy. If you look in Nov. 16, you will find your answer. Again let me say that you should not be hasty. If nothing that is rash, you may have cause to regret it.

R. T. Vacation acquintances at the seashore are only momentary. They are often carried away by fancy. Don't you be gidy to allow yourself to be carried away by looks. Ascertain who your company is at his home.

R. M. It is better that you should not be so much up to date as you ought to be sedate. A quiet girl is often influenced and led astary by some self call up-to-date girl Follow your mother's foot steps.

R. I. M. Should you decide to keep open house New Year's day dispense with wines. Hot coffee and cocoa. Remain at your own home and don't publish that you intend to receive. Caracters will call whom you would not recognize in the public streets. Should you publish your reception, say that you will be pleased to see your friends. Those who don't know you personally will not call.

Got Even with His Honor.

A police judge in a Missouri town recently lectured the police for permitting gambling, and they promptly captured 30 slot gambling machines belonging to his brother.

ERNEST MASON SATOW.

Great Britain's New Minister to China Is One of the Finest Diplomats in the Service.

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, K. C. M. G., the new British minister to Peking, has been in her majesty's diplomatic service since 1868. He was born on June 30, 1843. His first diplomatic work was as student interpreter in the Japan consular service. This was in 1861. In 1865 he was promoted to be interpreter, and three years' later was chosen as Japanese secretary to the British legation in Tokio. In 1884 he was made agent and consul general at Bangkok, and in February of the year following he was raised to the office of minister-resident. After three years in this office he was transferred to Montevideo, where he remained as minister-resident until 1893, when he

SIR ERNEST M. SATOW.
(Recently Appointed British Minister to Peking, China.)

was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Montevideo.

He was given the post at Tokio in 1893, and for seven years held it with considerable distinction. Shortly before the trouble broke out in China, at the request of Sir Claude Macdonald, whose health in Peking was poor, the home government ordered Satow and Macdonald to exchange places. Before the order could be carried out, however, hostilities had begun in China, and it is only now that the transfer has become possible. Sir Ernest Satow was made a C. M. G. in August, 1883, and was raised to K. C. M. G. in 1895, the same year he was knighted.

Like most members of the British diplomatic corps who have reached the rank of minister, Sir Ernest has written several works on the countries in which he has served. His first book was a "Handbook on Japan," which he wrote in collaboration with A. G. S. Hawes; his second, an English-Japanese dictionary, which he prepared with the assistance of M. Ishibashi.

TINY CIGARETTE FIEND.

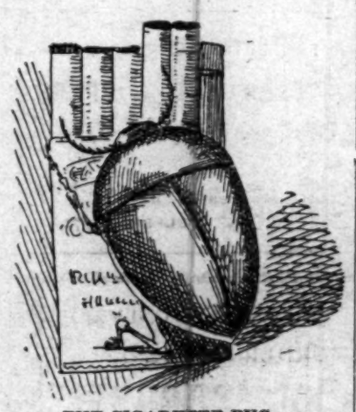
He Is a Little Fellow, Called Lasioderma Serricorne, But Does a Great Deal of Harm.

Tobacco is hateful to all living creatures but two—man and the cigarette beetle.

Doubtless, if you are a cigarette smoker, you have sometimes put between your lips a cigarette from a new package, applied a match and found that, while it would draw freely enough, you could not light it.

Examining it you have perceived that the paper wrapping was perforated with holes, mostly round, about the size of a pin's head; and it is ten to one that you have found every other cigarette in the package destroyed in the same way. Whereupon you have probably either thrown away the package or else taken it back to the tobacconist to "make a kick about it," and that in that case have been informed that the tobacconist has been the victim of his worst enemy—the cigarette beetle.

Not many cigarette fiends have such a fine name as the pestilential beetle. He is called lasioderma serricorne. He is very small, and the odds are that while he continues to chew tobacco he will never grow any larger. The New



THE CIGARETTE BUG.
(How the Little Pest Appears Magnified 100 Diameters.)

York World presents a portrait of him, from which it will be seen that he is no beauty at any stage of the game.

He damages cigarettes by boring his way out of them—the only act in which he shows a glimmering of intelligence—after being hatched and coming to maturity in the heart of the tobacco.

Another source of damage peculiar to fine-cut tobacco is that when it is smoked the flavor of cremated beetles displeases many customers. One of the government entomologists who has been studying the cigarette beetle declares that he smokes that kind of tobacco by preference because he likes the beetle bouquet. He admits that it is a cultivated taste, like olives.

Fumigation with bisulphide of carbon has been found the best method of killing him off in a small establishment. For a large establishment the official entomologists recommend thorough cleaning everywhere, whitewashing of walls and steaming of the stock.

LEADS LONELY LIFE.

Sultan of Turkey Rarely Leaves His Palace Grounds.

Has the True Moslem Aversion for Europeans—In Constant Fear of Assassination—His Daily Routine.

Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, though strong of frame and full of muscular vigor, is cursed with an invalid temperament which makes him suspicious of everyone and least known of all picturesque and important personages. The pure Ottoman blood which came from his father, Abdul Medjib, is mingled with that of a less sturdy race, for his mother was an Armeno-Arab, and gave him his brown skin and that unmistakable air of languor and melancholy which is his chief characteristic. This trait has a certain charm for the rare persons who are admitted to his presence. But besides the ambassadors of the different countries few foreigners have ever seen him from a distance, and still fewer have entered the royal presence. No one, not even a humble tradesman who wishes to speak with one of the cooks of the royal kitchen, is permitted to enter the Yildiz grounds without showing a card and answering closely the half-dozen formal questions put to every man who demands admittance.

For Europeans, says the Chicago Record, the sultan has the true Moslem aversion. The fits of melancholy that tend to make him distrustful of all human kind usually mean a revival of all hatred for Christians, by whom he well knows that he is judged most harshly. That he appreciates the abilities of Europeans in some respects, however, is shown by the fact that all his coachmen, gardeners and upper servants are chosen from England, France and Italy, while it is well known that the Turkish army and navy and many public institutions count implicitly on the services of the hated foreigners. Al these persons are kept at a distance, nevertheless, and the sultan's bodyguard is made up exclusively from his own people.

Not long ago a famous European rifle rack advertised some exhibitions in the Pera quarter of the Turkish capital, where most of the foreign residents live. After the first exhibition

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.
(Cannot Enjoy Life Because He Is Suspicious of Everybody.)

he was summoned before the grand vizier, who forbade further exhibitions already advertised. He obeyed the injunction and was about to leave the city when he was ordered to remain. Summoned again to the palace he was asked the amount of his yearly income from the practice of his profession. When he stated it he was informed that this sum would be granted him yearly on condition that he remain and live in Constantinople.

The sharpshooter agreed, and for awhile led a lazy, luxurious existence, without inquiring to what he was indebted for his curious situation. Finally he got tired, and remembering that he had a wife and child in Buda-Pesth took "French leave" of his royal patron, packed up his belongings and started on his journey. Two telegrams reached him before he arrived at the end of his trip, both from the grand vizier, imploring him to return, but he paid no attention to them, ignoring the still more brilliant inducements held out to him. After he had seen his wife, however, he was persuaded to return to Yildiz with his entire family, and was then told why so much fuss had been made over him. The officials responsible for the safety of the sultan feared that if the rifleman were not conciliated his prowess as a shot would attract the "Young Turkey" party to employ him to assassinate their master, and to do to the royal head what he had done with such nonchalance to the glass balls during his exhibitions. They preferred to give him permanent quarters in the beautiful Bosporous palace.

Except for a weekly journey to the mosque, Abdul Hamid never leaves the grounds of his palace, where a rigorously exact routine is followed. Black coffee, a walk among the artificial rivers, lakes and mountains of his park, a ride in his automobile or electric launch and an inspection of his wonderful hothouses make up the morning. The sultan is a good, practical workman, and often spends part of the afternoon with hammer and chisel in hand. To his minister of foreign affairs he has given an elaborately carved writing desk made by his own hand. He is also passionately fond of horses, and finds an hour to spare each day in which to visit his stables and instruct his men. A few audiences must also be given, and the sultan invariably puts them off until the last thing. When they are once over the day is finished. Now and then a concert or play is arranged for him, but he takes only languid interest in this sort of thing. His life seems destitute of interest or charm, and few of his immediate retainers will be surprised if he comes finally to a tragic end.

REAR ADMIRAL CASEY.

Selected by Navy Department to Take Command of the Pacific Ocean Station.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, at present commandant at League Island navy yard, will be pleased when he assumes command of the Pacific station on the retirement of Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, in the near future. The new billet is one which will please Admiral Casey, particularly if there be any opportunity of fighting. His whole record shows this.

Rear Admiral Casey was born in Rhode Island on September 11, 1841, and entered the naval academy in 1856. Graduating from that institution in 1860, he was appointed a midshipman in that year and assigned to the Niagara. In 1861 he was promoted to the rank of master, taking part in the

ADMIRAL SILAS CASEY.
(Naval Officer Appointed to Command the Pacific Station.)

engagements with the batteries at Pensacola. In July, 1862, he was made lieutenant and was executive officer of the gunboat Wissahickon, taking part in the first attack on Charleston, under Admiral Du Pont. At the attack on Fort Fisher he was executive officer of the Quaker City. In 1865-67 he was navigator on the Winooski, and was commissioned lieutenant commander in 1866. In the Corean expedition in 1872 he was executive officer of the Colorado, the flagship, and commanded a battalion of sailors in the assault on Fort McKee.

In June, 1880, he was commissioned commander, and after 15 years of duty in that grade, in which time he commanded the Wyoming, the Quinnebaug and the receiving ship Dale, he reached the rank of captain in Febrnary, 1889.

His experience with the vessels of the new navy was in connection with the fitting out of the Newark, and he was in command of that vessel from February, 1891, to May, 1893, when he received leave of absence and was detached. His next duty was captain of the receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn navy yard, and there he remained until March, 1897, when he was assigned to the command of the flagship New York, of the North Atlantic squadron. On this duty he remained until made commandant of the League Island navy yard.

HAS MONEY TO BURN.

Our New Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Meyer, Is a Man of Wealth and Many Accomplishments.

George von L. Meyer, who will succeed Ambassador Draper at the head of the American embassy in Rome, is one of the wealthiest men in Massachusetts. He lives in a magnificent home near Hamilton, Essex county, on a fine estate of 150 acres, adjoining the estate of his mother, who is herself blessed with an extraordinary quantity of the world's wealth. Mr. Meyer was born in Massachusetts in 1858 and is a graduate of Harvard with the class of 1879. His debut in politics was made several years ago in Boston, where he served as member of the common council and for one term as alderman. He next served with distinction in the legislature, acting as speaker of the house for

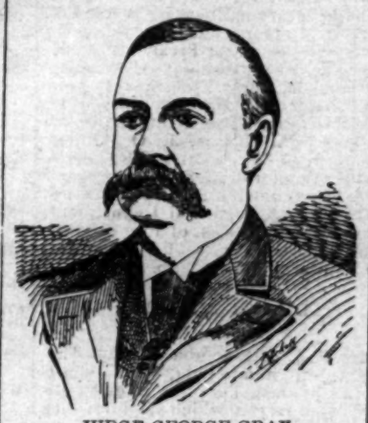
GEORGE VON L. MEYER.
(Newly-Appointed American Ambassador to Italy.)

three of the five years he spent at the state capital. Gov. Wolcott appointed him chairman of the Massachusetts board of managers for the Paris exposition and he was last year elected Massachusetts' member of the republican national committee. The new ambassador's wealth will enable him easily to sustain the large expenses of the post to which he has been appointed. He is a director in the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, the Amory company, the Old Colony Trust company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Electric corporation, the United Electric Security company, the Walker Baker company, and he is president of the New England Electric Vehicle transportation company and the Ames Plow company.

JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.

The Former Senator from Delaware Slated for Member of International Peace Tribunal.

Judge George Gray, of Delaware, has been selected by the president to represent the United States on the permanent peace tribunal provided for by the congress at The Hague. Former Presi-



JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.
(American Member of the International Peace Tribunal.)

dent Benjamin Harrison was chosen some time ago.

Judge Gray is the present United States judge for the Third judicial district. He was a member of the commission sent by the United States to Paris to deliberate upon the terms of peace at the close of hostilities in the Spanish-American war. At that time Judge Gray represented the state of Delaware in the United States senate, his term expiring in March, 1899. Altogether, he served three terms, or a continuous service of 18 years in the senate. He has been prominent as a democrat for many years, was a warm friend of the late Thomas Francis Bayard, and presented Bayard's name for nomination to the democratic national convention in 1884. He is well informed on international law and in all respects well fitted for whatever duties he may be called upon to perform as member of the permanent international tribunal of arbitration.

HUMORIST ON STUMP.

Tribute Mark Twain Once Paid to His Friend, Senator Hawley of Connecticut.

Mark Twain was never much of a politician. Indeed what he doesn't know about politics would make a very large library. In 1880 Mr. Clemens, who was visiting a friend at Elmira, N. Y., was called on to introduce Gen. Hawley to a republican meeting. In the course of his remarks Mr. Clemens said:

"Gen. Hawley is a member of my

"THAT IS JOE HAWLEY."

church in Hartford and the author of 'Beautiful Snow.' Maybe he will deny that, but I am only here to give him a character from his last place. As a pure citizen I respect him, as a personal friend of years I have the warmest regard for him, as a neighbor whose vegetable garden adjoins mine, why—why, I watch him. As the author of 'Beautiful Snow' he has added a new pang of winter. He is a square, true man in honest politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lonesome position. So broad, so bountiful is his character that he never turned a tramp empty-handed from the door, but always gave him a letter of introduction to me. Pure, honest, incorruptible, that is Joe Hawley. Such a man in politics is like a bottle of perfumery in a glue factory—it may moderate the stench, but it doesn't destroy it. I haven't said any more of him than I would say of myself. Ladies and gentlemen, this is Gen. Hawley."

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All wno are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m ao cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

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KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR.

Republican Doctrines Preached by J. W. Lyons at Anderson.

Anderson, Ind., Oct. 22.—The largest political meeting of colored citizens ever held in Madison county was the gathering at the opera house in this city last night, when fully a thousand assembled to hear Hon. Judson W. Lyons, register of the United States treasury. Preceeding the speaking the "White Wing Colored Republican Club," a hundred and fifty voters strong, paraded the streets of the city and marched in a body to the opera

JUDSON W. LYONS.

house where seats had been reserved for them. The meeting was under the auspices of the "Rescue Riders Club" and was presided over by Dr. C. R. Atkins. The latter, in introducing the speaker said the colored man of the North had more at stake in this campaign than at and time since the civil war, as it was the Republican party that had offered him every hope he had cherished and that the race owed not only the right of suffrage, except in States where the domination of Democracy had rendered that impossible, but every added opportunity that had been given to the race in the last quarter of a century that ment its advancement, prosperity and uplift. His remarks were heartily applauded and he wittily introduced Mr. Lyons as the "man who signed all of Uncle Sam's money, and although he may not bring you a paper dollar, a silver dollar, or a gold dollar, yet his gospel will be worth a hundred cents every time."

Mr. Lyons was given a hearty reception, and for more than an hour spoke with eloquence and feeling. He showed the wonderful advance of his race since war days, due to the aid and encouragement of the Republican assistance. The deception and insincerity of the Democratic party was vividly pictured in so far as its "issues" in this campaign are concerned. He exposed the false cry of Imperialism, and said the only form of imperialism in this country is that forced on the colored race in the South by Tillman and his followers, the real managers and dictators of the Democratic policy. The Democratic party, he declared, is after their votes, and the Republican party offered them a chance to better their condition and urges them to become men. The speech showed with eloquent periods, and the tribute to President McKinley and to the colored troops in the civil war and at San Juan were received with great applause. In closing he urged the colored citizens of Anderson and Madison county to support the Republican nominees from President to constable.

The Delaware-street M. E. Church (colored) tendered a banquet to Mr. Lyons at the opera house, and this was attended by a number of the leading citizens of Anderson, including Judge McClure, Councilman Wooley, J. F. Bayless, Jacob Harter and others.

THE RECORDER SPEAKS.

Recorder Cheatham returned from New York on Monday where he had been to address a large republican meeting at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn. Chairman Smith introduced the speaker who received an ovation. Sergeant Barnay McKey was one of the central figures at this meeting.

Mr. Cheatham spoke in Frederick city, Md., on last Thursday evening to a large and enthusiastic crowd. His speech was well received.

Captain James A. Perry Dead.

HIS FUNERAL.

The funeral of James A. Perry, the financial secretary of the Blaine Invincible Club, who, as stated in The Bee of Saturday, died the afternoon previous at his home, No. 317 Elm street, northwest, took place Sunday afternoon. The interment was made in Harmony cemetery.

The Blaine Invincible Club was fully represented on the occasion. The members of the club wore the badge with black rosette and a white button in the center and in hand each one carried a white rose, which represented innocence. Col. Perry H. Carson, president of the organization, gave a wreath of flowers which stood about four feet high, and was three feet wide. The Blaine Invincible Club gave a staircase of flowers and a wreath, and both pieces were very large.

The remains of the deceased rested in a heavy casket with silver handles and a silver plate on top. Prof Smith of the Agricultural Department, Miss L. Moten of the Normal School, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Neil were among those who attended.

The funeral services were marked by great simplicity, and consisted of the form prescribed for such occasions by the Asbury Church. Rev. I. L. Thomas of the church, who was in charge, was assisted by Rev. Johnson. Upon the conclusion of the services the casket was borne by a detail of the Blaine Invincible Club to the hearse in waiting.

The honorary pallbearers were Col. Perry H. Carson, and the following officers of the club: President J. M. Jackson, Vice-President C. Scott, Secretary L. York, Treasurer J. Gorden, Chaplain H. Mathew, Marshal H. M. Armstrong. The acting pallbearers were J. A. Nuchis, J. O. Monor, G. Hural, G. W. Agent and F. Bowie. Besides the floral offerings mentioned there were contributions from Miss M. Perry of the Agricultural Department, the colored employes of the Agricultural Department, Mr. H. H. Neil and the Capital Pleasure Club.

DEATH NOTICE.

Mrs. R. L. Lipscombe of 2004, Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pa., departed this life last Tuesday, after an illness of six weeks, which she bore with Christian fortitude. Mrs. Lipscombe leaves a loving husband and a host of friends to mourn their loss, which no doubt, is heavens gain. The funeral took place from her late residence, last Thursdy noon. The floral tributes were many and handsome, among which were many emblems of violets.

"To know the departed was to love her."

"Upon thy Saviour, Jesus,
Cast the burden of thy grief;
He never has deceived us,
He'll send you quick relief."

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The six Afro-Americans employed in the Jackson, Miss., postoffice draw salaries amounting to $4,320 per year.

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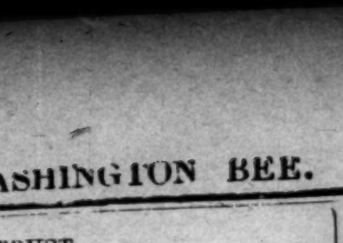
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